

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 20.02

September 15, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79, 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 56, 53

September 15, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 p.m. 88
Humidity 90 73

2904 晚六十二月七年寅甲

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

式年酉 號伍拾月九英

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN TROOPS STILL LOSING GROUND.

ALLIES VIGOROUSLY PUSHING THEIR ADVANCE.

News of Defeat Creates Consternation in Berlin.

ENEMY LOSES 31,000 MEN AT NANCY AND LUNEVILLE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph,"]

Change of Russian Plans.

Sept. 14, 12.40 p.m.

A communique from Petrograd states that with a view to concentrating sufficient troops in Galicia, the Russian forces in East Prussia are insufficient to continue the invasion.

A deep overflying movement against General Rennenkampf's left wing, revealed on September 10, forced the Russians to retreat.

Fighting continues on this front.

Holocaust at Nancy.

Sept. 14, 5.25 a.m.

The *Times* correspondent at Dijon states that the Germans have evacuated the region about Nancy after an attack lasting for ten days, under the eye of the Emperor.

The Germans lost twenty thousand men at Nancy and eleven thousand at Luneville.

Pursuit of Retreating Germans Continues.

Sept. 14, 5.25 a.m.

It is officially reported that the left wing of the allied armies has crossed the River Aisne and a close pursuit of the Germans continues.

German Internal Trouble Feared.

Sept. 14, 5.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Geneva reports that, despite all precautions, the news of the German defeat is leaking out in Germany. Berlin is absolutely benumbed, and riots are feared at Munich.

Germans Evacuate Amiens.

Sept. 14, 8.25 p.m.

A Paris communique issued yesterday afternoon states that on our left the enemy continues the retreat, and has evacuated Amiens, going eastward.

The Germans retreated north of the River Vesle and did not defend the Marne, south-east of Rheims.

In the centre the enemy lost Reims and Brabant-le-Roi. The Germans on the River Meuse are retiring beyond Saint Die and Lunéville.

The Allies have recaptured Raon-l'Étape, Baccarat, Remervill and the important railway points of Nomeny, and Pont-a-Mousson, towards Metz.

TAXING GERMAN PROPERTY.

ACTION OF HARBIN MUNICIPALITY.

Russian Volunteers and the War.

Harbin, Aug. 29.

It is interesting to note that the Municipal Administration of Harbin have obtained sanction from the authorities to sell the goods and effects of certain German firms who have been trading in Harbin for some years, and at the instance of their Consul have always refused to pay any taxes for the upkeep of the town. The goods will eventually be sold by public auction and the proceeds handed over to the Municipality. So far only three large firms have had property seized; it is likely that other firms—at least those who have left anything behind—will be treated similarly. Thus the war has given the Harbin Municipality a chance to recover what actually should have been paid year by year without complaint.

I have had occasion to write more than once about the persistent refusal of the non-Russian firms established in Harbin to pay any taxes, notwithstanding the fact that they expect the Russian Police to protect life and property, while they themselves make use of the post office, hospitals, schools, lighting, water, fire brigade, etc., etc. The firms have not wished to pay because they could get out of payment and thereby save so much each year. I admit they have much to criticize in the methods, or lack of methods, of the Municipality, but if they wanted reforms to be carried out, would it not have been a more enlightened policy on their part to pay the taxes and to get some of their number elected to the Council, and then to try and get these reforms put through?

Russian Volunteers. Another batch of Russian volunteers from Vladivostok passed through yesterday on their way to the front. This is by no means the last, for all the towns in the Pri-Amur have men anxious to see active service. From recent arrivals from Russia I learn that the war is very popular, and that the men who are ordered to the front get enthusiastic send-offs, and are full of confidence. Those who know the Russian soldier can testify to his endurance and doggedness. It is the flower of the Russian army which is being used to start with, a force very much superior in intellect, in training and capacity to the Asiatic army that fought in the Russo-Japanese war. Added to this, it is fighting against Germany, a nation particularly hated by Russian soldiers.

Strict Discipline. The severe struggle that must take place is fully realized by the heads of the army, and in order that victory may crown their efforts, they realize it is necessary to impress every Russian subject with the seriousness of being prepared for every emergency; thus in all towns in Russia all places of amusement must close at 11 p.m. The sale of vodka is strictly prohibited, only beer and wine from grape juice being permitted, and severe punishments are meted out to offenders. Popular demonstrations, for no definite reason, are likewise prohibited, whilst avaricious persons trying to make money out of poor people by raising the prices of foodstuffs are tried summarily. Everybody is called upon to make some self-sacrifice, and everybody is responding without murmur, but rather with enthusiasm.

War and Religious Fervour. The country is in a state of religious fervour that borders on fanaticism and it is not necessary to go to the crowded churches to find this out. In St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large

cities offices and shops are short of employees, many of these men, though not called to arms, insisting on joining as volunteers to do their little share of good for their country. The recent telegraphic despatch of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops on the German frontier to the Czar, and the unbroken and continued advance of the Russian army into Galicia and East Prussia goes a long way to show that, if Russia did take some little time before she had completed her arrangements for an advance against the Germans, these arrangements are now complete in every detail. She is now making the advance already decided upon days before, and following this army will be sent adequate support, so as to make retreat almost an impossibility.

Condition of Chinese. Everything is very quiet with the Chinese in northern Manchuria, and there is no revolutionary muttering, as is said to be the case in Mukden and south Manchuria. This is principally due to the fact that most Chinese can make money up here, and that most of the influential and prosperous have their homes in other parts of China, merely coming to these parts to make money which they carry away with them south.—N. C. Daily News.

BRITAIN'S LATEST WARSHIPS.

The battleship *Queen Elizabeth*, and her sister ships, *Warrior*, *Valliant*, *Barham*, and *Malaya*, mark the commencement of a new era in British naval construction, being the first ships to carry the new 15-inch gun—a weapon which discharges a projectile of 1,950 pounds weight against the 1,400 pounds of the 14-inch and latest 13.5-inch guns. In addition, they will be the first other than scouts and torpedo craft to be driven solely by oil fuel, and with their speed of 25 knots—which is likely to be greatly exceeded on trial—will have the distinction of being the fastest battle ships afloat.

Although officially designated "battleship," the *Queen Elizabeth* class are becoming looked upon as "battle-cruisers" from the fact that their speed is four knots in excess of the standard speed for line ships and obviously intended for overhauling the enemy's rear-guard and forcing an action—the generally accepted role of the battle-cruiser. In later ships a return has been made to the usual speed of 21 knots, the Royal Sovereign class which are now under construction having the same armament as the *Queen Elizabeth*, but something like 2,000 tons less displacement—the decrease being accounted for by the drop in speed, and the saving in machinery weight, engine room, and therefore dimensions.

The adoption of the 15-inch gun is, of course, typical of the British policy, which is "superiority both in numbers and individual power." It would have been simpler to have met foreign ships armed with ten or more 14-inch guns by the construction of similar ships, but equality does not postulate annihilation, and this is what will probably be the fate of *Queen Elizabeth's* opponents. British gunnery experts do not, however, favour the placing of more than ten big guns in a ship, and even had the Admiralty been anxious to retain the very successful 13.5-inch gun which has appeared in the *Orion*, *King George*, and *Iron Duke* types, their reply to, say, the *Pennsylvania* would have been a ship with ten of these pieces—twelve or fourteen such guns would have been more than can be adequately controlled, according to British practice. Eight being the ideal group, it becomes obvious that the only way out of

the difficulty in providing a better and more powerfully armed ship lay in increasing the calibre of the guns—hence the advent of the 15-inch and the probable early reappearance of the 16.25-inch gun when the smaller weapon becomes generally adopted elsewhere.

In appearance the new ship will be very much like the *Iron Duke* class, with the amidships turret suppressed and an extra mast aft, instead of the stump between the funnels, which is such an unsightly feature of these vessels. There is the usual pile of chart houses and bridges forward, the heavy tripod mast with a double-storied control top, big funnels, and torpedo net defence. The big guns are in four 14-inch turrets along the centre line, the third and fourth superimposed axially. In casemates in the superstructures and along the upper deck are spaced the sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns, while eight 3-inch anti-aero guns are distributed over the upper works, and four more are carried at the stern of the ship. There are five torpedo tubes, (21-inch), two on each side and one in the stern, all below water.

The dimensions of the *Queen Elizabeth* are: Length, 850 feet over all; beam, 94 feet; and draught, 27.1/2 feet, giving a displacement of 27,500 tons.

For water-line protection there is a 13.1/2-inch belt extending from the base of the foremost turret to just short of the after-mast, with 8-inch continuations to within about 20 feet of the extremities. Above is a 10-inch strake along the lower deck side amidships with 8-inches over the battery, the gun positions in the superstructures being similarly protected. Amidships the hull is covered with thin armour—two or three inches, probably—down to the keel, and a most elaborate system of internal under-water protection reinforces this. The thickness of the armour decks and bulkheads is uncertain.

The great speed has only been attained by the substitution of oil fuel for coal, and a supply of 4,000 tons of this can be stored. With Parsons turbines generating 68,000 nominal horse-power and driving four screws the designed speed is 25 knots.

Of the five ships, only the name ship and the *Warrior* have as yet been launched (March), and these two are due for completion in October; the remaining three should join the flag between Spring and Summer, 1915. At present afloat the only ships which can compare with them in fighting power are the *Texas* and *Oklahoma* classes, with the Japanese *Kongo*, the Chilean *Albatros*, and the Turkish *Rechadi*.

likely to be some kind of a hitch, but this, after all, is looking very much to the future. It may even be possible that by that time China will have awakened to the reality of her position.

The *Washington Post* expresses the opinion that although Kiauchau is strongly fortified, it will be reduced eventually by Japanese arms. Whether Japan will actually confine her operations to the China Seas or not will depend very much on the course of events. Japan may not be able to help herself going beyond these limits. Thus, if Germany were to triumph over the British Navy, the situation in the Far East would be completely altered. Then again, it is not improbable that Japan will take possession of some of the German islands in the Pacific. It will be necessary for the United States to keep a vigilant watch over American interests in these critical times.

AMERICAN PRESS OPINION.

Comments on Japan's Attitude.

The Japanese Foreign Office has collated some opinions expressed by the American Press on the war, and Japan's participation in the struggle. The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* says that Japan has a far Eastern policy not unlike the Monroe Doctrine of the United States. The German fortresses at Kiauchau was undoubtedly a menace to Japan, quite as much as a naval or military station in the island of San Domingo, owned by a foreign Power, would be to the United States. Japan's action, therefore, in going to war with Germany is a reasonable one. It is likely that Japan had such a contingency as an attack on Kiauchau in mind when she made her compact with Great Britain.

The Question of Revenge.

The *Chicago Tribune* says that Japan has drawn the sword of war because Germany has refused to accede to her demands. It must not be supposed, however, that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has forced Japan into war. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that Japan has undertaken the fulfilment of her Treaty obligations with undue zeal. The *Tribune* recalls the fact that Germany adopted an aggressive attitude towards Japan on the conclusion of the China-Japan war, nineteen years ago, and points out that Japan, in her ultimatum to Germany, uses the same phrase which so much wounded Japanese pride at the time of the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula.

Japan is rather pleased than otherwise, the *Tribune* thinks, that Germany has refused to consent to the Japanese terms, for this gives Japan an opportunity to have her revenge on Germany in a drastic manner. Japan having made a public declaration to the effect that she will confine her actions to the Yellow Sea, and having promised to return Kiauchau to China on the conclusion of hostilities, the balance of power in the Far East is not likely to be greatly disturbed, nor is the question of the "open door" in China liable to be affected.

Hatred of Germany.

The *Philadelphia Record* remarks that in the present state of international ethics, the world appears to countenance the invasion of a neutral country by a strong Power, and the levying of an impost upon her people, the allusion, of course, being to Germany's actions in Belgium. Hence there is nothing surprising in Japan's declaration of war against Germany. The deep-seated hatred of Japan for Germany has been intensified since the latter obtained a foothold in China. It is not impossible that Japan would like to put an end to all European influence in China, but at present this is impossible. There can be no doubt, however, that Japan is anxious to take advantage of the present opportunity to overthrow Germany's position in the Far East and in this she has the backing of Great Britain.

Vigilance Necessary.

The *New York World* says that the Japanese attack on Kiauchau is not likely to win such universal applause as that bestowed on the Belgians, who are fighting in defence of their country's liberties. It is satisfactory that Japan and Great Britain have given an assurance to the Powers that Japan's actions will not extend beyond the China Seas. When the time comes for Japan to give back Kiauchau to China, there is

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

In consequence of the German defeat, riots are feared in Munich. The French have reoccupied several important railway points. At Nancy the Germans lost 20,000 and at Lunéville 11,000 men.

In the centre, the Germans have lost Reims and Brabant-le-Roi.

The Germans on the Meuse are retiring beyond Saint Die and Lunéville.

The Germans continue to retreat on the French left, and have evacuated Amiens.

The Germans are not defending the Marne to the south-east of Rheims.

The left wing of the Allies has crossed the Aisne and is in close pursuit of the Germans.

News of the German defeat is leaking out in Germany, and Berlin is said to be absolutely benumbed.

The Germans have evacuated the Nancy district after a ten days' attack under the eye of the Emperor.

NEWS.

"Jottings by the Way" will be found on page 4.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on why Japan went to war appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Log Book on page 6, and Commercial News on page 9.

An article on New Guinea, where the British forces have met with success, appears in to-day's issue.

War news from Australia, showing the wonderful loyalty of the Commonwealth, appears in this issue.

The third of a series of articles summing up the war situation after a month's fighting appears on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Sale of Office Furniture, Messrs Cruz Bado and Co., by G.P. Lammeret—11 a.m.

Friday, September 8.
Sale of furniture, Superintendent's House, Government Civil Hospital—G.P. Lammeret—2.30 p.m.

Sale of Clothes and Sporting Materials—G. P. Lammeret's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Saturday, September 19.
Sale of Clothes and Sporting Materials—G. P. Lammeret's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

H.K. and Shanghai Bank.
Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Royal Asarated Waters Manufactory Co. Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, September 26.
Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Morale of Armies.

The feeling must be daily growing stronger in Germany that there is nothing to be gained in a struggle which was precipitated in the valour of ignorance by the war party when, with an astounding lack of common-sense, war was declared on two frontiers, thus effectually blocking every back door through which the country might import foodstuffs. Even though German arms should obtain victories here and there, the advantages will be of little use when the army and the nation are starving. And it is just unlikely that those patriotic demonstrations which were made under Dan Linden will be replaced, as hinted by the Chronicle correspondent to-day, with rioting by starving mobs. This then accounts for the difference in morale, and, while the success of the Allies and the ignominious defeat of the Kaiser are equally certain, in spite of sympathy for suffering non-combatants, one cannot find a single excuse for a ruler who for his own glorification has wantonly disturbed the peace of the world and dragged millions of men into a needless and purposeless struggle.

Daily Press.

Japan and Kiaochow.

Japan's intervention in the war would appear to have excited a good deal of feeling against the Japanese in North China, and for this, strangely enough, the papers of Japan must be accounted largely responsible. The *Osaka Mainichi* alleged that a secret treaty existed ensuring for Japan some territorial compensation in the event of Kiaochow being returned to China, and the *Japan Times*, a newspaper owned by Japanese and published in English, a newspaper, by the way, which has always been spoken of as "semi-official," published as from its "Parliamentary Correspondent" an article in which it was asserted that the "advice" given by Japan to Germany contemplated the peaceful transfer of Kiaochow to Japan, and did not cover the contingency of Japan taking the place by military action as a "prize of war." Such a contingency, it was said, naturally changed the whole situation with respect to the restoration of the place to China. "Neither Japan nor any other country," wrote "this Parliamentary Correspondent," could be expected to be so foolish as to promise beforehand the disposition of its prizes of war before taking up hostile operations.

China Mail.

The War.

The telegrams make it amply clear that the Allies have been completely successful, as not only have they compelled the enemy to retreat, but they have inflicted most serious losses upon them. The Germans, we are told, had to retreat with great rapidity; and so powerful was the Allies' pursuit that the retreat of the enemy has been much more in the nature of a rout than an orderly movement of war. The Allies have completely established supremacy over the enemy, and it now appears only a matter of days when they will be driven over the French frontier. Once in their own territory, aided by reinforcements, the Germans will probably put up a desperate resistance, but the splendid opposition they have met with is not likely to be relaxed. On all hands the enemy is being beaten—in East Prussia, and in Galicia, as well as in France, Togoland is no longer German, and the news is now to hand that in New Guinea the Australians have inflicted a defeat, while in far away Nyassaland the British flag has also been triumphant. We are fighting in a righteous cause, putting forth our whole resources; if necessary, and the success that is attending our efforts is but right and just, and but a forerunner of the complete overthrow of Pan-Germanic oppression.

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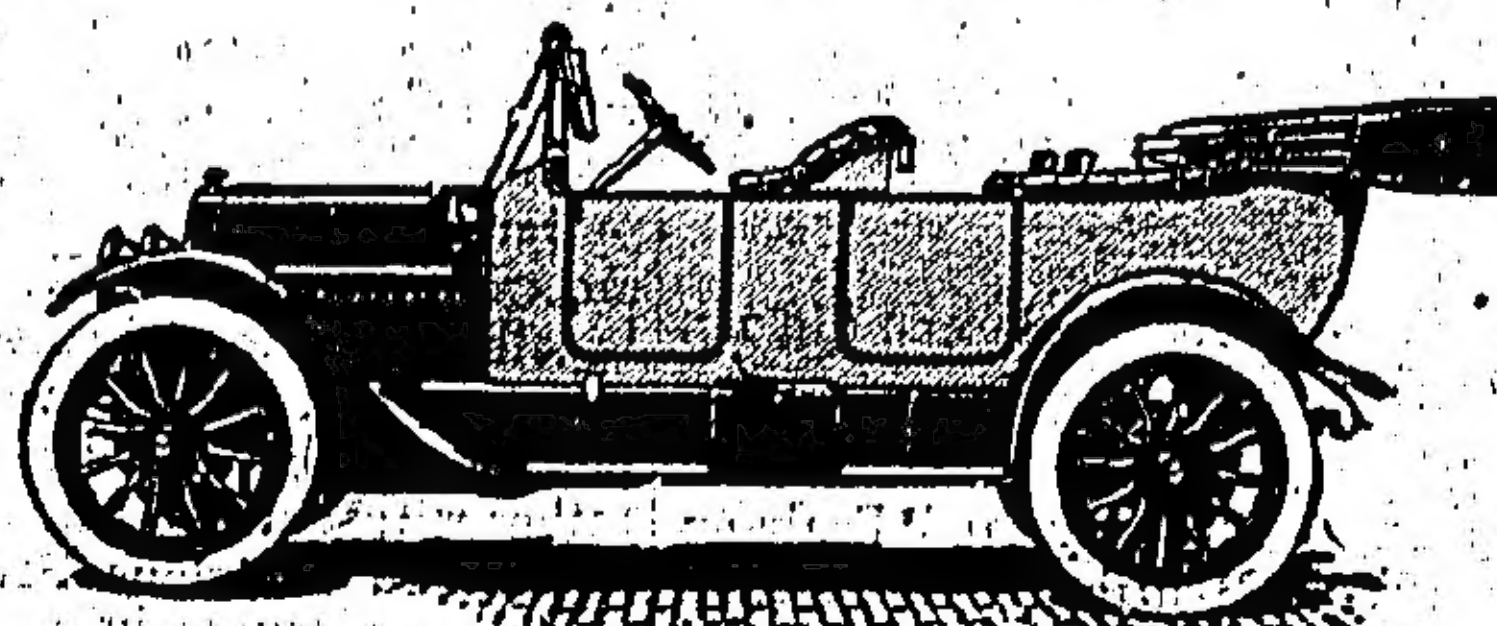
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GENERAL NEWS.

Robbery in Johore.—Japanese Attacked.

Mr. R. Shimada, one of the Japanese conductors of the Malay rubber estate, two and a half miles from Kota Tinggi, Johore, while returning on a cycle from Kota Tinggi on Tuesday, says the Malay Mail of September 3, was attacked by four Chinese who lay in hiding in the bushes along Jalan Mawai, a distance of a few yards from the estate. The robbers tied a towel round his neck and seized his legs, but Mr. Shimada, who is a Japanese reservist, though roughly handled, managed to hold one of the assailants. Three Malays appeared and rendered help, but the other three robbers escaped in the bushes. Mr. Shimada was slightly injured and was robbed of \$305, which he was carrying in his belt. The captured man was delivered up to the police. The robbers are thought to be men who were previously employed on the estate.

F. M. S. and White Slave Traffic.

The F. M. S. Government has drafted an enactment to make better provision for the protection of women and girls and for the suppression of brothels in certain cases. In May, 1910, there was signed at Paris an International Convention, to which Great Britain was a party, for the suppression of what is known as the white slave traffic; it was ratified by Great Britain in August, 1912. Colonies of contracting states may be brought within the scope of the Convention, but it can have no application to the F. M. S. The Government of the F. M. S. is in sympathy with the objects which the Convention is intended to secure and desires to legislate in the sense of the proposed legislation of the Straits Settlements. The present Federal Bill, which is designed to supersede the State Enactments of 1902, is based on the measure proposed to be passed in the Straits Settlements; but it also reproduces from the Enactments of 1902 certain additional provisions which have been found by experience to be of practical value.

Overseas Chinese and the Tsingtau Question.

The creation of the critical situation at Tsingtau has attracted the unusual attention of the overseas Chinese merchants. Numerous telegrams have been received by the Government from these patriotic merchants abroad, inquiring what policy will the Government pursue in solving this knotty problem and what attitude will the Government assume towards the belligerents. In reply the President ordered the State Department to wire to them that the Government will adopt no other policy than to observe strict neutrality towards all of the belligerents and further assured them that as the Government has a definite policy to pursue the merchants may set their minds at ease and pursue their daily avocations.

The Kikuyu Controversy.

London, July 20. The heresy case of some months ago, known as the "Kikuyu controversy" is to be revived at the meeting here of the Central Consultative Body of the Anglican Church. It was to this body that the Archbishop of Canterbury referred the charges brought by the Bishop of Zanzibar against the missionary Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa, Africa, for administering communion to nonconformists. The controversy is largely one of church discipline, but involves the serious question of high and low church. The low churchmen defend the African bishops in holding service with and giving communion to members of the Presbyterian, Methodist and other nonconformist sects, since they look forward to amalgamating with these bodies. But the high church party says that such communion is impossible because of differences in doctrine and therefore stands in the way of a union of the Church of England with the Greek and Roman Catholics in a single Christian church. The consultative body will place its findings with the Archbishop, as primate of England, who will pronounce judgment later.

NOTICE



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WHY JAPAN WENT TO WAR.

BARON KATO'S REVIEW OF EVENTS.

Operation of the Alliance.

Tokyo, Sept. 5.

In the Diet this morning, Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reviewed the events leading up to the war between Japan and Germany and the termination of relations with Austria-Hungary. Baron Kato first outlined the situation in Europe, showing the force of circumstances which decided Great Britain to participate in the war, and continuing said: Early in August the British Government asked the Imperial Government for assistance under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. German men-of-war and armed vessels were prowling the seas of Eastern Asia, menacing our commerce and that of our Ally, whilst Kiauchau was making preparation, apparently for the purpose of constituting a base for warlike operations in Eastern Asia.

The Peace of the Far East. Great anxiety was thus felt as to the maintenance of peace in the Far East. As all are aware the Agreement of Alliance between Japan and Great Britain has for its object the consolidation and maintenance of the general peace of Eastern Asia, insuring the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and industry for all nations in that country, and the maintenance and defence, respectively, of the territorial rights and special interests of the contracting parties in Eastern Asia.

Therefore, as we were asked by our Ally for assistance at a time when commerce in Eastern Asia, which Japan and Great Britain regard alike as one of their special interests, is subjected to constant menace Japan, which regards that Alliance as a guiding principle of her foreign policy, could not but comply with a request to do her part.

Serious Obstacle to Peace. Germany's possession of a base for powerful activities in one corner of the Far East was not only a serious obstacle to the maintenance of permanent peace, but also conflicted with the immediate interest of the Japanese Empire. The Japanese Government, therefore, continued the Minister, resolved to comply with the British request if there was any necessity to open hostilities against Germany.

After the Imperial sanction was obtained, we communicated our resolution to the British Government and a full and frank exchange of views between the two Governments followed. It was finally agreed between them to take such measures as were necessary to protect the general interests contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance.

Japan had no desire or inclination to become involved in the present conflict. She only believed that she owed it to herself to be faithful to the Alliance and to

strengthen its foundation by ensuring the permanent peace of the East and protecting the special interests of the two allied Powers.

Japan's Advice to Germany. Desiring, however, to solve the situation by pacific means, the Imperial Government, on August 15 gave the following advice to the German Government: "We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance between Japan and Great Britain in order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement. The Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believe it to be their duty to give advice to the Imperial Government to carry out the following two propositions: Firstly, to withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm those which cannot be so withdrawn; and, secondly, to deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiauchau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

Until the last moment of the time allowed on August 23 the Imperial Government received no answer. Thus an Imperial Rescript declaring war was issued next day.

Relations with Austria. Baron Kato briefly referred to Austria-Hungary with which, having only very limited interests in the Far East, Japan desired to maintain peaceful relations as long as possible. At the same time it appeared as if Austria-Hungary also desired to avoid complications. In fact as soon as Japan and Germany entered upon a state of war, the Austro-Hungarian Government asked for the content and good offices of the Imperial Government for permitting the Kaiserin Elisabeth, Austria-Hungary's only man-of-war, in the Far East likely to force a state of war, to go to Shanghai and there disarm.

Austria's Velle Face. I was about to communicate to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the fact that Great Britain and Japan entertained no objection to the disarming of the Kaiserin Elisabeth when suddenly, on August 27, the Ambassador informed me that in consideration of Japan's action against Germany his Government had instructed him to leave his post, and diplomatic relations were broken off.

Good Offices of the United States. In conclusion, Baron Kato said: "When relations between Japan and Germany reached the point of rupture, the Imperial Government asked the United States Government if, in case of need, they would be good enough to undertake the protection of Japanese subjects and interests in Germany. This request the United States Government promptly complied with. Subsequently, upon the rupture of diplomatic relations between

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AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Japan and Austria-Hungary, the Imperial Government again appealed to the United States Government for the protection of Japanese subjects and interests in Austria-Hungary, when the United States Government gave the same willing consent.

I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to give expression to the sincere appreciation on the part of the Imperial Government of the courtesy so kindly extended by the United States Government.

The Navy was Ready. While regretting that Japan is compelled to take up arms against Germany, I am happy to believe that the army and navy of our illustrious Sovereign will not fail to show the same loyalty and valour with which they have distinguished themselves in the past, so that all may be blessed by the early restoration of peace.

Replying to interpellations in the Diet, the Premier, Count Okuma, denied that the Elder Statesmen influenced the Cabinet's decision in regard to Germany.

The special session of the Diet has been extended for three days.

The Eclipse. The partial eclipse of the moon which was to be seen last evening, says the Shanghai Mercury of Sept. 5, attracted a great deal of attention, and happening on the 15th of the seventh moon was regarded as a very bad sign by the Chinese. Consequently, last evening innumerable crackers and bombs were fired, and the cymbals clashed, the incense sticks burned, all in an endeavour to scare away the evil spirits. At times the sound of the crackers was quite as loud as the noise which greeted the ears of Shanghai residents during last year's fight at the Arsenal. One Chinese, looking at the moon, exclaimed "Oh! Yaw!" and supplemented it by saying it was bad until death.

The seventh moon is the term during which the Chinese, without any solar interference with the working of the earth and those upon it, offer their services to scare away evil influences. In view of the above it seemed strange that last evening special and extra guards, with bayonets fixed, were stationed on the Nantao Band. This precaution was taken in view of the threatened rebel disturbances, and will be continued for some time to come or until every sign of trouble has died down.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

CHINA'S ENEMIES BUSY.

There seems to be no falling off in the stories that come through from Canton as to the untiring energy of those members of the "Reform" party who, comfortably settled in foreign colonies, are able to injure their country and yet keep a whole skin. The latest of these reports—and one for which we understand there is excellent foundation—is that some premises in Macao, used as the headquarters of the "Rapid Progress Society" have been raided by the Portuguese police, and that a considerable sum of money, a couple of hundred rifles, some ammunition and several bombs were seized. Unfortunately the occupants of the premises seem to have been forewarned, for no persons were found there when the raid was made.

The Portuguese Government is to be congratulated on having, on this occasion, co-operated with the Chinese officials by overturning this hornet's nest; and we hope to hear that it has decided to continue such useful work. As we have stated before, Macao has, from the beginning, been the strongest—because the most convenient—city of refuge for Chinese plotters since before the time of the first revolution. Cantonese who are "wanted" by the police of their own city have little difficulty in escaping thereto as a rule, and there they find a fair number of persons who have been requested by our own Government to avoid Hongkong; thus there is always a tolerable nestful of people in Macao who constitute a very material danger to peace and order in China.

That this precious band receives encouragement and monetary help from certain Chinese in Hongkong is more or less an open secret; and, were it not for the constant vigilance of the police of this Colony, arms and ammunition to a pretty serious extent would have been conveyed to them from here. Even as it is, they seem to have contrived to have a supply of two hundred rifles, together with cartridges, at their headquarters; though these, of course, may have been smuggled in from Canton. At a time like the present it surely behoves the Portuguese authorities to be untiring in the watch that they keep on these undesirable. If all the runaway rebels in Macao, Japan and various British possessions—or even half of them—could be sent back to their own country, there would soon be an end to all talk of China's coming revolution; whereas as long as hospitality is given to such people they will continue to feel called upon to "direct operations" from their place of safety and thus to keep their country in a perpetual state of turmoil.

Gang Robbers and Flogging.

It is not often, we should imagine, that an English judge sentences men to be flogged, and simultaneously expresses his opinion that flogging does not deter people from crime. Yet this happened, the other day, down at Ipoh, when Mr. Justice Woodward sentenced four gang robbers to eight years rigorous imprisonment and ten strokes of the rotan. While not agreeing with the learned judge's personal opinion on the subject of flogging, we are bound to respect him for his moral pluck in doing violence to his own conscientious beliefs. It takes a brave man to set his personal convictions aside for the sake of public opinion. Mr. Justice Woodward knew perfectly well what the views of the average European in the F.M.S. are, as to flogging, and he very wisely, before passing sentence, left his case in the hands of the Chief Judicial Commissioner. That gentleman wasted no time in stating that he was in favour of flogging; and that settled the matter.

Spare the Rod.

Meanwhile we should like to ask, with all respect, on what grounds, and from what amount of experience among criminals of the Asiatic coolie class, the learned judge bases his opinion that flogging is no deterrent from crime. Surely he has an apt analogy in the fact that even the ultra-humane Home Government some while ago found it necessary to introduce the "cat" for offences under the White Slave Act. If the European blackguard can only be kept in check by an appeal to his physical feelings, how can we expect the case to be otherwise with Chinese gang ruffians who are ripe for robbery, terrorism, brutal assault and murder? The criminal and the animal—and even the child, up to a certain age—are, inescapable to reason, and only the most elementary system of rewards and punishment can ever have any appeal to them.

Not the Usual Meaning.

A telegram in Sunday's Extra, which also appeared in last night's issue, may have puzzled some readers a little. It said, "The Press Bureau announces that the ambassadors of all the powers have protested to Constantinople against Turkey abolishing the Capitulations." Capitulation means unconditional surrender, and that meaning is likely to be better known and appreciated before this war is over. But that, obviously, was not the meaning intended in the telegram. A glance at a good dictionary, however, makes the matter clear. The meaning in this case is peculiar to Turkey. Capitulations here means "the articles by which the Sublime Porte granted to foreigners residing in Turkey and its dependencies extra-territorial rights and immunities, such as trial by consular courts (in cases where Turkish subjects are not concerned)." That makes the meaning clear enough, but it has still to be explained why those rights were withdrawn. Turkey seems to be taking rather a high hand these days.

Amateur Boxing.

There is a movement afoot in Shanghai to revive amateur boxing there, and we wonder whether something of the kind might not be tried here. To suggest that is not to suggest that there is anything unsatisfying in the professional boxing served up. On the contrary, promoters of professional tournaments should be about the first to hail a movement towards the revival of amateurism. It is axiomatic that, if amateurism in any sport is flourishing, professionalism also looks up, because the interest in the sport is wider and more general. There are sufficient good amateur boxers in the Colony to ensure that an occasional tournament would be successful, provided they are willing to come forward; and little doubt need be entertained on that score. There are plenty of good objects, too, to which the surplus from the proceeds might be devoted.

To-morrow's Auction.

To-morrow, Mr. G. P. Lammer is selling at the offices of Messrs. Cruz, Baste and Co., the whole of the office furniture therein.

DAY BY DAY.

SUFFERING BECOMES BEAUTIFUL WHEN ANYONE BEARS GREAT CALAMITIES WITH CHEERFULNESS, NOT THROUGH INSENSIBILITY BUT THROUGH GREATNESS OF MIND.—Aristotle.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; sunshiny.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 73; sunshiny.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Empress of India to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 41 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.15-18d.

Schools Reopen.
Kowloon British School and Victoria British School re-open to-morrow, after the summer holiday.

Found Unconscious.
William Ramsay was found unconscious by the police in Queen's Road Central, last night, and was removed to the hospital.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Merionethshire are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Stolen Shoes.
A woman residing in Temple Street, Yau-mai, has reported that some person stole from her cubicle clothing valued at \$10.50 and shoes valued at fifty cents.

Lottery Tickets.
A fine of \$25 was imposed on a Chinese who was caught in Connaught Road as he left the Canton boat, yesterday, with nine lottery tickets in his possession.

The Colony's Health.
Last week there were two cases of plague notified, both Chinese and both fatal. There were seven cases of enteric fever—one Japanese, one British and the rest Chinese (two imported). There was also one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria—British.

Caught in the Act.
Yesterday, at the Police Court, a Chinese was charged with the larceny of brass fittings and copper from the Gas Works. Inspector O'Sullivan said the prisoner was one of a gang of three. Two men were in the road and the third was lowering the goods from a window. Seeing the constable approaching, the two men in the road ran off and the prisoner was caught. He was sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

A Special Performance.
On Thursday night a special farewell performance to the D.C.L.I. and the R. E. is to be given at the Victoria Theatre. The Regimental Band will be in attendance, and this will be the last opportunity the public will have of hearing the D.C.L.I. musicians. A special programme has been arranged, and the artistes will include the famous entertainers from Australia, "The Dances," as well as La Belle Cors and Williams. A crowded house is anticipated.

An Omen of Evil.
The Chinese in Wuchang and surrounding villages are much excited over a story that claws are growing on the wings of their domestic fowls. It is said that each chicken will sprout from one to five claws on each wing, and that a five clawed chicken acts as a deadly poison to anyone who eats it. It has, moreover, a small serpent in its throat which can be seen on inspection. Only this is dangerous as the snake spits poison which kills anyone it may light upon. It is further said that in the Tang Dynasty the same phenomenon appeared and shortly afterwards the Dynasty fell. On account of this agitation the Wuchang government is taking extra precautions and, in addition to the ordinary police, cavalrymen have been ordered to patrol the streets at night.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE PURSUIT STILL CONTINUES.

Marvellous Endurance of the Allies' Troops.

There is nothing startling in the telegrams, at the time of writing to-day, but what news there is good. The close pursuit of the Germans continues, we are told, and it is impossible to refrain from marvelling at the endurance of troops who, after six days of fighting, have still energy and spirit enough to keep closely in touch with a well-beaten foe and to complete its discomfiture. The longer the Allies can harass the beaten Germans, of course, the less likelihood is there of the enemy recovering and presenting a bold front again in the near future. Apparently our men and the French are of no mind to do a big job twice where it can be well finished on this occasion. This does not mean that, when this battle is over, the war will be at an end, but it does mean that the more tremendous thrashing administered on this occasion the less difficult will be the task of trouncing the Germans in the near future.

Berlin Benumbed.

A message from London states, on the authority of the Geneva correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, that news of the German defeat is leaking out in Germany and that Berlin is absolutely benumbed. This may be solid fact, or mere rumour, or it may be merely intelligent guessing. In any case, there can be little doubt that news of a defeat so overwhelming must have come as a staggering blow to Germans everywhere within the Empire where the news has leaked out, for it is clear enough that they have up till now been carefully fed with tales of great victories. Coming on top of these stories, the truth must have had a stunning effect. By the way, one wonders what the Manila papers will make of this defeat. They have, up till now, most consistently reported defeats of the Allies, and the reading of their reports is a joy forever to Britishers in Hongkong, whatever it may be to those in Manila. As an example of the inaccuracy which creeps into the war statements of our Manila friends: they speak of "Crown Prince" Friedrich Wilhelm, which is sheer nonsense. A glance at any book of reference would have shown that Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Hesse is meant. Again, one of them had a "bely" circumstantial story of the dangers which a certain steamer ran through on her voyage from Nagasaki to Hongkong. Especially thrilling was the account of how she ran through a German fleet a day or so after leaving Nagasaki and while passing Tsingtau! A glance at the map will show just where the joyous joke lies.

Helligoland.

Just fourteen years have elapsed since Great Britain ceded Helligoland to Germany in return for some territorial adjustments in East Africa. If the developments in naval warfare could have been foreseen no such cession would ever have been made. The island is only about three-quarters of a square mile in area and was at that time regarded as of very little use to Britain. It was said at the time, of course, that the cession was a mistake, but nobody took the matter very seriously. In those days Germany had next to no navy, and, though she had a programme, it was not taken much account of. Ships were built in a very leisurely and haphazard way. In those days, too, the submarine was in its early stages, wireless telegraphy was unknown, and the Kiel Canal did not exist. Britain, in fact, had not thought of fortifying the place, because it did not seem worth while doing so. To-day it is strongly fortified and commands the mouth of the Kiel Canal; and it is a noteworthy fact that Germany's naval advance dates from the time when she took over Helligoland. We could have done with it now as a wireless telegraphy and torpedo station.

AT THE END OF A MONTH.

THE POSITION AT THE FRONT TO-DAY.

III: The Strategy of the Allies and Germans Contrasted.

We come now to the fighting on land. Here there is this difficulty in discussing matters, that the messages which have been sent to the Far East have not been full enough to enable even the closest student to follow with any completeness the strategy on either side. So far as it has gone, the fighting in the west has had three phases. The occupation, after grim fighting, of Belgium came first; the retreat of the Allies until it almost seemed as though Paris were endangered, was the second; and the assumption of the attack on the part of the Allies, which is now being pursued so successfully, is the third. Let us see what strategy has been pursued all through by the Germans, so far as scanty information allows us. Our reading of the telegrams is that, in every case, there has been a strong frontal attack, together with a flanking movement. In Belgium, for instance, a telegram dated August 3 informed us that the sixth German Army Corps had moved between Moresne and Eupen. Two days later it was announced that a second force had moved northwards. Afterwards it turned west and the frontal attack and flanking movement had begun.

German Mode of Attack.
We shall discuss the fighting in Prussia and Austria later, but let us point out meantime that much the same operation was attempted there, a fortnight later. Three German Corps attempted to surround the Russian right wing while the centre was being fiercely attacked. It will be remembered, too, that, during the retreat of the Allies, more than one message spoke of the left wing giving ground while the centre "had alternate checks and successes." Clearly, then, the German mode of attack is to hit as hard as possible in the centre while attempting an enveloping movement on either wing. If one wing can be crushed, of course the rest is made easier. It is reasonably safe to assume, however, that General Joffre anticipated this form of attack. For one thing, this was exactly the plan of campaign which was so successful in 1870; for another, German army manoeuvres have, for years past, followed the same lines.

The Allies' Theory.

It is possible that here we have the whole explanation of the retirement of the Allies. The French theory of fighting, which is closely allied to the British, is to keep a reserve for a smashing attack on some decisive point which shall be revealed during the progress of the battle. Set the two theories together and we may see a possible reason for the retreat of the Allies. The nearer Paris the Germans marched the weaker they became, alike in terms of men and supplies, while the stronger became the Allies. The less likely, then, were the Germans to strike home successfully, and the more likely were the Allies to discover that weak and vital spot on which to throw that reserve and decisively to finish the battle. It may not have so worked out, but that is a reasonable assumption at any rate.

The Vital Moment.

We have said that the French theories are somewhat similar to those of the British, and we quote, in support of this assertion, from the Memorandum on Army training published in 1910. It states that the underlying conception of a battle is "a hard fought preparatory action along the whole battlefield, undertaken with the object of ascertaining the enemy's dispositions, wearing out his resistance and drawing in his reserves, followed by the decisive attack at some point designated to the commander by the events of the preparatory action." There seems one possible weakness in this form of strategy; that the vital moment on which the result of the battle depends may not present itself or may be overlooked, but failure in that case, we should assume, would not be nearly so damaging

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

A recent number of the New York *Evening Post* speaks in high praise of the Oxford Locals. We wish we could hand our number 2 office boy (certificated, of course) over to the *Evening Post* for a season. Our contemporary's opinion of the value of these diplomas would undergo the quickest change on record.

An Indian, wearing corduroys, was fined the other day for being in possession of a Mauser pistol. The corduroys should surely have been allowed to weigh in the offender's favour, if ever so little. The man who can wear such articles in Hongkong at this time of year is not wanting in a certain heroism.

A correspondent writes:—"I can cap your yarn in last week's Jottings about the coolie and the stamps. The other day I met a houseboy carrying a box of those nice little cakes with chocolate on the top. At least there had been chocolate there once; but when I encountered this enterprising youth he had licked it off eleven of the cakes and was busy on the twelfth." Many thanks, Mister Correspondent. We hope the boy had a nice, kind and unob-servant employer.

There was wild excitement among the flower-sellers in Wyndham Street when they read in the papers on Saturday that they are no longer to offer the *spathoglottis pubescens* for sale. A few stumbled in their pronunciation of the name, but most of them had it off quite pat.

A Manila paper publishes a letter from a German prisoner in Hongkong. The communication finishes: "There is another thing I want you to do for me. Will you kindly arrange to send me the paper regularly?" In view of our contemporary's quite remarkable supply of war "news" it is highly probable that the authorities here will take steps to provide every man in the Hangchow camp with a copy. It is only right that prisoners should be supplied with something to make them laugh, or wonder occasionally.

We hear that Singapore has been again captured by the Germans. (We say "again" because this is at least four times that the story has been spread.) Our informant is a Chinese shopkeeper at Nanning, a place to which, as we all know, first-hand news is invariably sent by wire, on the instant.

One good turn deserves another, as Mr. Rotterdam remarked when he offered to see his mate home or condition that the said mate came back and saw him home afterwards.

Queue Cutting.
The cutting of queues was decreed in the late Ching Dynasty by an Imperial Edict, and since the inauguration of the Republic many princes of the Imperial blood have fully approved of the step. Since the recent measures adopted by the Ministry of Interior, great results have been achieved. The police have requested the eunuchs at the gate of Chien Ching Men to dispense with this appendage, but their excuse is that although they are perfectly willing to comply with the wishes of the police, it will be a great inconvenience to them because they have to enter the Palace with their queues. However, they have elected delegates to interview Shih Shu, the Imperial Guardian, to ask his permission for queue cutting.—*Peking Gazette*.

as failure for an enemy which attempts at once a thrusting and enveloping movement with its whole strength and which is thrown back defeated. The losses in that event would be much greater than in the other, because everything has been staked on one hazard and the full strength of the force has been brought into play. In any event, it must count greatly toward the success of the Allies that their methods of attack do run greatly along the same lines.

NEW GUINEA.

The History of its Development.

The Extent of Britain's Latest Capture.

New Guinea is the largest island in the world, next after the Australian continent, from which it is separated by the shallow land-studded Torres Strait, 80 to 90 miles wide at its narrowest part. The two regions at one time formed continuous land, and an upheaval of less than sixty fathoms would unite them. Elsewhere the mainland is washed by deep waters ranging from 500 to 1,300 fathoms. The island stretches 1,500 miles N.W. and S.E. from Cape Godeiro, just south of the equator, to South Cape; its width varies from under 20 miles to 480 miles at 141° E longitude. It forms a large central mass from which two peninsular projects south-east and north-west, and has a total area roughly estimated at 320,000 square miles, or six times as large as England. It is very mountainous, some of the peaks being three thousand feet above the snow-line. There are numerous indications of gold. Earthquakes are frequent in some places, but no active volcanoes appear to exist, although there are several recent centers.

The three largest rivers are the Amberno in Dutch, the Empress Augusta in German, and the Fly in British territory. In the rainy season the Empress Augusta is navigable for many miles by large vessels; the Markham also gives access to the interior. The Fly, discovered in 1845 by Blackwood, was ascended in a steam launch in 1889 for over 600 miles by Sir W. Macgregor.

The tides ascend the Fly for 150 miles. In the low-lying districts fever is endemic, but some of the uplands beyond the fever zone are adapted for the establishment of health resorts. It is everywhere clothed in a rich and highly diversified flora. New Guinea was first sighted by D'Abreu in 1511 and it received its present name in 1546 from Rutez (Roda), who was struck by the resemblance of its inhabitants to those of the Guinea coast. In 1793 the East India Company occupied the island of Manus in Geelvink Bay. In 1818 the Dutch proclaimed their sovereignty over the western half of the island as far as 141° E. long, and this meridian was accordingly taken as the western boundary of the eastern half in 1884, when that section was divided between Great Britain and Germany. The boundary between the northern or German and southern or British division coincides with the main water-parting. The areas and the populations of the three territories are roughly estimated as follows:—Dutch New Guinea (area) 158,000 square miles; population, 200,000; British New Guinea (area) 90,000 square miles; population 350,000; and the German area is 70,000 square miles with a population of 100,000. In the Dutch section there are no towns or administrative centres. German New Guinea, officially known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, is a protectorate administered by the German New Guinea Company, and yields for export tobacco, areca, sago, bamboo, ebony, and other woods. British New Guinea, which includes the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes, was administered as a protectorate till 1888, when the sovereignty of Britain was proclaimed. It was made over to the Australian Commonwealth in 1902, who agreed to contribute £20,000 annually for its administration. The territory is divided into four districts, the chief station being Port Moresby. The revenue does not yet cover the expenditure, and the exports, chiefly gold, pearl-shells, beche-de-mer, and copra, rose in 1897-1901 from £19,320 to £50,000.

90 New Cases of Rinderpest in Philippines. The rinderpest report for the week ended August 29, as issued by the bureau of agriculture, shows 95 new cases and 71 deaths. An increase of five infected towns is noted, distributed over the provinces of Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya, and Pangasinan.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

Magnificent Evidences of Loyalty.

The following items are from Australian papers arriving by the latest mail:—

For Our Soldiers. Mrs. Joseph Cook, wife of the Prime Minister, is busily engaged organising a movement for securing large supplies of comforts for soldiers. The ladies of Parramatta are helping Mrs. Cook willingly, and committees are being formed. The actual comforts to be supplied have not been decided upon, but they will most likely be clothing, such as woollen socks, underclothing, and other articles.

To Relieve Distress. The sum of £10,000 has been set aside by the trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust to be applied in their discretion for the relief of distress in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, as the result of the war.

The trustees are considering the method of distribution, which will be announced in due course.

H.M.A.S. Parramatta's Smart Work.

It was reported on August 8 that a German steamer, which left Sydney suddenly on Monday morning, had been captured by the destroyer Parramatta.

The message states that the line was secured north of Sydney, although she left for Bremen via Melbourne.

Secret Mobilisation.

A naturalised British subject writes to the Sydney Evening News:—I am a loyal British subject of nearly 20 years standing, and love my adopted land. I think it only right to let you know of some information concerning the mobilisation of the German Army. An old school-fellow recently found me, before the outbreak of hostilities, and told me he was on his way back to Germany to join the army, of which he was an officer. He showed me a letter from his brother, another officer, which he said he received in Brisbane some six weeks ago; the letter, in fact, was dated May 1, telling him to come back immediately, and join his regiment, as mobilising, quietly and secretly, had been going on for some time.

Thanks from Kitchener.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Cook, has received the following cable message from Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth:—

"Secretary of State for War (Earl Kitchener) desires me to convey his grateful and special thanks for the splendid help promised by Australia, and hopes and believes that everything will be done promptly and well. He highly appreciates the way in which his scheme has been carried out. He knows the Australian soldier, and knows that he will give a good account of himself. His final words were, 'Roll up, roll up.'"

Adelaide Resident's Fine Offer.

Mr. R. M. Hawker, well known in Victoria and New South Wales, by the fact that he often sent teams of horses to compete at the big race meetings, and who will probably be best remembered in connection with the remarkable £500 match between Taduaga and Wolawa, has come forward with a fine patriotic offer. He will hand over to the Government the free use of his Adelaide residence, "Morphetville Lodge," comprising about 80 acres, and situated alongside the Morphetville racecourse, for use as a site for the encampment of South Australia's quota of the expeditionary force.

In addition, Mr. Hawker has promised to provide 25 horses, and imposes no restriction in their selection. The authorities will be given carte blanche to go through his racing stables and stud farm, where they will have a wide scope of choice among his beautifully bred horses at Morphetville and Bungaree Estate.

Mr. Hawker has been breeding for several years from the stallions Lynnamite, winner of the Adelaide Cup, Sardine, and the imported horse Eyeglass.

Volunteers in Thousands.

Unprecedented activity prevails at the barracks, where recruiting

is being pushed forward for the expeditionary force of 20,000 men, which is to be organised without delay. Half the barrack square has now been taken up with tents, which are to accommodate the 200 reservists who have been called out, and will form the working corps for the volunteers until the latter body is collected.

There is an immense amount of detail to be overcome, and the whole of these men will be needed to make the preparations for the reception of the various forces. Officers of the headquarters and district staffs are working at high pressure, scarcely snatching time for meals and rest. Some of the officers are hardly ever out of their offices day and night.

Many of the staff have not left the barracks since Sunday night, except to attend conferences with the Cabinet and the war council. They are sleeping when they can on improvised stretchers beds. Every permanent corps is being brought up to war establishment as rapidly as possible.

Volunteers are coming in by thousands.

Coronation Contingent Volunteer for Service. Major Wynne, who commanded the Coronation Contingent from Australia to England, has offered to enlist a company of those young men who formed the contingent, and attach them to the expeditionary force to be sent to England. There were 200 senior cadets in the contingent, and they are now all grown men, and with the splendid training they received on the trip, most efficient. The military authorities have accepted the offer.

Enthusiasm in Queensland.

Brisbane, Aug. 13.

The announcement in Parliament by Mr. Denham, the Premier, of the declaration of war was greeted with enthusiasm. Queensland is offering the Commonwealth any aid which the resources of the State will permit. At the Local Authorities' Conference yesterday, the declaration was received with enthusiasm. Members sang the "National Anthem" and "Rule Britannia."

The Lieutenant-Governor, in opening the conference, delivered a stirring patriotic speech.

Each of the newspapers is issuing special editions, and crowds are gathered round each office, and in the principal streets. A gathering of 4,000 people in Albert-quare was addressed by the Mayor and others. Patriotic speeches were wildly cheered, and patriotic songs were sung everywhere.

University students and others paraded the streets, singing "Rule Britannia" and the "Marseillaise."

The militia have been ordered to mobilise by this morning; and they will camp at Lytton and elsewhere.

Large numbers of ex-soldiers attended at the Town Hall on Wednesday night, and offered themselves for enrolment for service if necessary.

Australian Airman's Offer.

The offer by Captain Penfold, the Sydney aviator, for war service for Australia or England should prove of utility. During the ten years that the captain has been going up, his experience has been with every variety of air vessel, including aeroplanes (monoplanes and biplanes), airships, balloons, and parachutes, and he has had American and European aerial experience, being a certificated pilot aviator.

He was the pioneer of aerial warfare as it applies to the exploding and firing of bombs above battleships at night, and at searchlights, which he did at San Francisco, May, 1908. He also cruised above the moving squadron of the American Atlantic Fleet. His many ascents above Sydney Harbour have given him great knowledge of the lay of the land and water near the entrance to Port Jackson, and the fact that he crossed above London four times on his recent visit there may be of service to England. The exploits of Captain Penfold as an aerial bomb-thrower and photographer, as well as his knowledge of aviation and aerodynamics, should make his services of value to the Empire.

Mr. A. J. Roberts, the dirigible airship inventor, has advised Captain Penfold that he also is ready for war service, and that nothing would suit him better than to

be being pushed forward for the expeditionary force of 20,000 men, which is to be organised without delay. Half the barrack square has now been taken up with tents, which are to accommodate the 200 reservists who have been called out, and will form the working corps for the volunteers until the latter body is collected.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst: our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force. All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.
SEPTEMBER, 1914.

take up the captain on a reconnoitring or scouting expedition and if necessary, at night time, so that the captain could drop a few bombs on any hostile battleships. A supply of Mr. Roberts' aerial torpedoes could also be carried, so as to be liberated and directed by wireless against aircraft belonging to an invader. The offer includes a portable hydrogen gas plant for inflating the airship or inflating war balloons.

N.S.W. Volunteers.

The military authorities are losing no time in getting the expeditionary force ready at Victoria Barracks, Oxford-street, Paddington. On August 11 there was an exceptionally busy scene, and before 9 o'clock there were hundreds of men waiting at the gates to submit themselves for medical examination. A number of mounted policemen were in attendance to regulate the crowd and gradually they were admitted and formed up in double lines to await their turn.

There were fully 1,500 men in attendance, and the medical officers were busy examining them thoroughly. Every man was stripped and sounded, and as they were passed they practically became members of the first contingent of the expeditionary force. Many of them thought they would be able to go home after the examination and wait for a week or two for instructions, but such was not the case. As they were passed as fit the men were immediately formed up and marched to the Agricultural Ground, where a camp has been established under Colonel W. Holmes, V.D., D.S.O. (C.O. 8th Infantry Brigade). There they will be vigorously trained for a few days prior to leaving Australia in the first contingent for abroad.

Many of these volunteers have previously had training, and under such a thorough officer as Colonel Holmes, it should not take long to get them all back into a reasonably efficient state of training.

It is stated that this contingent is expected to leave in a few days.

During the morning about a hundred Germans visited Victoria Barracks to register themselves. It is pointed out that the proclamation issued by the Governor-General does not call upon them to report to the military authorities, but to the police station nearest to their place of residence.

First Shot in Australian Waters. Melbourne, Aug. 5.

The first act of war in Australian waters occurred, this afternoon.

A German steamer, whose name could not be distinguished, passed through Port Phillip this afternoon.

She came to anchor, but as soon as her captain heard that war had broken out between Britain and Germany, he ordered up full steam, and headed for the ocean without waiting to receive his clearance.

The naval, as well as the port authorities, signalled to the captain of the German ship to stop, as they desired to board her and see if everything was in order.

The captain of the German steamer paid little heed to red tape or force majeure. His one desire was to reach the open sea as quickly as possible.

He refused to stop.

The naval authorities were not

to be defied without protest. As the German steamed away, one of the big guns on the fort opened fire, and sent a shot across the German's bows, thus bidding him to heave to.

The first shot was not intended to damage the vessel. It was merely a hint of things to come.

The German did not heave to. Already he was at such a distance that the fort's gun had been fired at long range. Now the captain rang down to the engine room to clap on all steam possible, and with a great effort he managed to get beyond the reach of the guns.

He now reached the open sea, and was presently hull down on the horizon.

The German had escaped.

Later.

The German steamer fired upon this afternoon has now been identified as the Pfalz, of 6,557 tons.

She was on her way from Bremen to Sydney, with a portion of her original mixed cargo.

She was refused her clearance on technical grounds.

No attempt was made to follow her, but subsequently, the Pfalz returned to port.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

THE Office of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on the 16th inst., being the birthday of the President of the Chinese Republic.

E. GORDON LOWDER,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
York Buildings.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from The Official Receiver to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY
the 21st September 1914 commencing at 3 p.m. at Budree Villa, Shauiwan Road (next to Bellevue Hotel)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—

SILK UPHOLSTERED COUCHES, SETTEES, EASY-CHAIRS, EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, TEAK SIDEBOARDS and CHIFFONNIERS, TOILET TABLES, HATSTANDS, BEDSTEADS, etc., etc.

A Large Selection of Plants in pots, flower-stands, etc.

On view from Saturday the 19th September.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

MONDAY
the 21st September, 1914 commencing at 11 a.m. at Nos. 31 & 33 Shauiwan Road.

A Quantity of Hat Sewing and Hat Making Machines, etc.

A Large Quantity of Felt and Straw Hats, Hat Linings, etc.

Sundry Shop Fixtures, etc., etc. On view from Wednesday the 16th inst.

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" " " Pints	18.00
" No. 1 " Quarts	16.00
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Burgundy Reserve Per Case Pints	18.00
Stock Reserve Per Case Quarts	17.00
" " " Pints	18.00
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Sherry Reserve Per Case Quarts	17.00
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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.		Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	(TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m. (TUES., 6th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,800	(TUES., 29th Sept., a.m. (WEDNES., 19th Oct.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.		Kawachi Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(MONDAY, 21st Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	(MONDAY, 21st Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,800	(TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.
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Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.	
1st class.....	\$135	\$125	\$108	\$95
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SHANGHAI	Liangchow	20th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.

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Tilwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tilmanok	SHAI	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tilalajap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tikembang	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
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First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	30th Sept., 10 a.m.	
Eastern	9th Oct. "	
Aldenhams	30th Oct. "	

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY

Halching ... | W. C. Passmore. | TUES., 15th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

New Steamer for Glen Line. Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn Leslie and Co., Ltd., have launched from the new berths at the east end of their shipyard at Hobburn-on-Tyne the Glenlyne, a handsomely modelled twin-screw passenger and cargo steamer for the service of the Glen Line (Messrs. McGregor, Goward & Co.). The principal dimensions are: Length, 516 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 62 ft. 4 in.; and depth 37 ft. 6 in., with a deadweight capacity of 13,400 tons. The vessel, which has been specially designed to meet the requirements of the Eastern trade, has a long bridge, poop, and foremast, with seven large holds. One of the holds and two of the tween decks are insulated for the carriage of frozen or chilled cargo. Accommodation is provided in state rooms amidships for first-class passengers, with a spacious and tastefully decorated saloon underneath. The bridge and poop tween decks have been constructed so as to be readily adapted for a large number of third-class passengers. A wireless telegraph installation is fitted. The propelling machinery, by the Wallsend Shipway and Engineering Company, Ltd., consists of two sets of triple-expansion engines having cylinders 24 1/2 in. and 68 in. by 48 in. stroke, etc. being supplied by five single-cylindered oil boilers working at a pressure of 200 lbs., and capable of giving the vessel a sea-speed of 12 1/2 knots, as the vessel left the ways she was named by Mrs. Edward Browne, wife of Professor Edward Browne, of Cambridge University, son of Sir Benjamin C. Browne, chairman of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn Leslie and Co., Ltd. In the absence of Mr. Allan McGregor, the managing director of the Company, the owners were represented by his son, Mr. Cum-ran McGregor, and Mrs. S. A. Morris, and Captain Willy.

Shipping of Tsingtau. The total shipping entering Tsingtau in 1913 amounted to 939 steamers with a tonnage of 1,323,247 tons, as against 770 steamers and 1,201,388 tons in the previous year. The German flag headed the list, with the Japanese and British taking second and third place, as regards tonnage the last named is a good second. There are small boats trading in the bay and with Haischow, which necessarily brings up the number of German ships entering the port very considerably. The increase of the American, Chinese, and Russian flags is due to the regular trade between Tsingtau and Vladivostok. The total ocean shipping from Tsingtau amounted to about 60,000 tons of cargo, 25,000 measurement and 35,000 tons weight; in this British shipping participated to the extent of 12,650 measurement and 18,000 to 20,000 weight, in other words about 50 per cent.

First Ship on New Brazil Line. The steamship Californian, inaugurating the first direct service Philadelphia has ever had with South America, sailed from Rio Janeiro for Philadelphia on July 17. This new line, which will fill a long-felt want at this port. For many years trade organizations had made attempts to bring such a service to Philadelphia, but without results. Many rumors during the last three years to the effect that a new line would soon start operation were scattered broadcast, but the service was never inaugurated. This line is under the management of the United States-Brazil Steamship Company, with Mr. L. Rubell as local agent. At first the service will be maintained by three American-built ships, the Californian, American and Hawaiian. This line has been trading at Baltimore, but because of the better offers made by Philadelphia the service was transferred there. A 14-day schedule will be maintained between South America and Philadelphia. The ships will go there direct, bringing ore and other general cargo. After the cargo has been discharged and outward cargo loaded, they will go to New York to fill up their loads, should all the space not be taken.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDER & CO.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Cheongshing	Wed., 16th Sept. at daylight
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 16th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Namsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kube & Moji	Kumsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 20th Sept. at daylight
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Fooshing	Fri., 25th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 26th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtzeo Ports, Chafco, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS
FORGMASERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

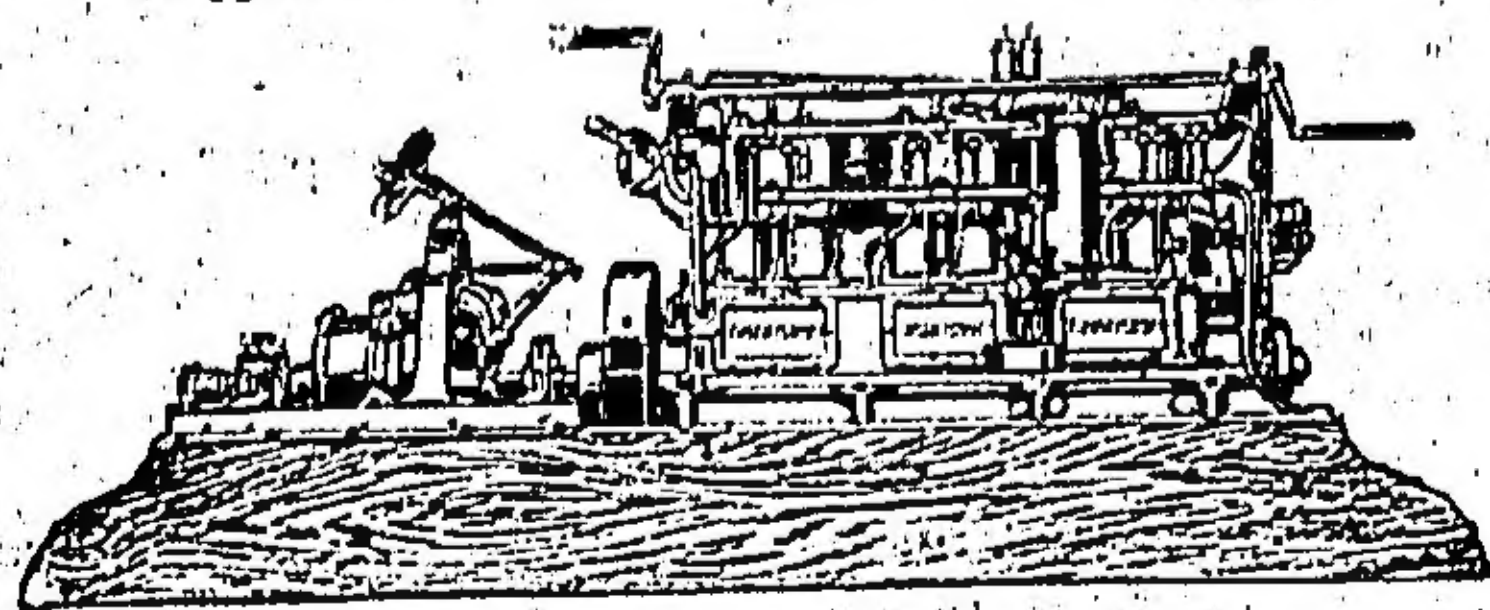
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets etc.

AGENTS for—JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70 Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN. AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 211.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore,			
Colombo, Port Said	Polynesian	M. M.	29, Sept.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	E. of India	C. P. R.	16, Sept.
Seattle & Tacoma via Keelung	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	16, Sept.
Via B.C. S'hai via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	22, Sept.
New York	Ghazee	D. & Co.	28, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	Cardigan		
Tacoma & Portland	shire	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Via B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Selyo M.	T. K. K.	3, Oct.
South America via usual port	Selyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'hai etc.	Yokohama	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	29, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	19, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Candia	P. & O.	30, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	20, Sept.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	20, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Liangchow	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Poochow via Swatow & Amoy	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Anping, Takao via S'tow	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	21, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	21, Sept.
Bombay via Straits & Colombo	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Kobe and Yokohama	Nubia	P. & O.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Afauts M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	25, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Shinchiku M.	N. Y. K.	30, Sept.
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half S.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half Oct.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BENVORLICH"

From ANTWERP, MIDDLES-
BRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 19th
September will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 26th Sept.,
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
dows, where they will be ex-
amined on the 19th September,
at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1914.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "MONGOLIA"

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived consignees of car-
go are hereby notified to send in
their bills of lading for counter-
signature and take immediate
delivery from the Company's go-
down at West Point. Cargo will
be landed immediately at con-
signees risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered
Thursday, September 17th, 1914 at
noon will be subject to landing
charges and if undelivered Satur-
day, September 19th, 1914, at 5
p.m. will be subject to both
landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged cargo will be examined at
the above Company's godown at
West Point September 19th,
1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained
unless accompanied by short
delivery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignees and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or
before September 18th, 1914, other-
wise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON.

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For Vessel.

Haiphong Kaifong
Sandakan Mausang
Vancouver E. of India
Swatow Haimun
Saigon Tungshing
Sourabaya Tjibodas
Tacoma Mexico Maru

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be
despatched this port on Thursday,
September 17th at 4 p.m. instead of as
per schedule, for San Francisco, via Ke-
lung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokoi-
chi, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. OHINA arrived at San
Francisco on Saturday, Sept. 5.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left
Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via
Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila,
and may be expected to arrive here on or
about the 18th September.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU
HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA
MARU have been withdrawn from the
service, and their substitutes are not
placed.

The T. E. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will
leave Nagasaki for San Francisco via
Kobe and Yokohama on Sunday 20th
Sept. and not on the 15th inst. as pre-
viously advised.

The P. & O. s.s. NAGOYA arrived at
London on the 7th instant.

The Mogul Line s.s. ATHOLL sailed
from Liverpool on the 9th August and is
expected to arrive here on or about the
22nd September.

The Harbor Line s.s. CHALISTER left
New York for Hongkong via Panama
Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on
or about the 20th Oct.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kwangu, Br. s.s. 1,223, O. J. Spink, 31st
Aug.—Saigon, 25th Aug., Rice—
Chinese.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Jensen, 1st inst.
—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice—
Chinese.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,356, B. Tsuda, 2nd
inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.
—N. Y. K.

Musinae, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald,
15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug.
Ballast—S. O. & Co.

Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,272, A. Lee, 17th Aug.
—Singapore, 11th Aug., Gen.—S.
T. & Co.

Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. Somekawa, 21st
Aug.—Java, 11th Aug. Sugar—O
S. K.

Skeetries, Br. s.s. 2,706, J. W. Angus, 26th
Aug.—Wusung, Gen.—D. & Co.

Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,908, Steele, 27th Aug.—
Wusung, 22nd Aug. Coal—Or-
dor

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 899, Wake, 30th Aug.
—Saigon, 25th Aug., Rice—B. &
S.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,837, S. Tominaga,
3rd inst.—Nagasaki, 30th ult.,
Gen.—N. Y. K.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, Baile, 3rd inst.
—Melbourne, 18th July, Gen.—
G. L. & Co.

Hong Boo, Br. s.s. 2,056, L. V. V. Egdorn,
4th inst.—Singapore, 25th ult.,
Gen.—Chinese.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, S. Jenkins, 4th inst.
—Saigon, 30th ult., Rice & Gen.—
Chinese.

Mausang, Br. s.s. 3, A. Matthews, 6th
inst.—Saigon, 1st inst. Rice—J.
M. & Co.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 28th September

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions: Western-Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE STRIKES WEAPS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	85' top 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	24'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	60'	24'	7' 6"
TAIKOOTSUI				
Cosmopolitan Dock	466'	85'	20'	7' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Hong Dock	400'	85'	25'	7'
Lamont Dock	321'	85'	25'	7'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

TO-DAY'S

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN ROUT CONTINUES.

ENEMY SHORT OF AMMUNITION AND FOOD.

Belgians Active Against Germans at Antwerp.

(French Government telegrams via Peking).

Germans' Rapid Retreat.

On the 12th, the general retreat of German troops was most marked. They are being pursued with energy; their retreat has been extremely rapid, especially at Montmirail, Fromentieres, Sermaize and Revigny, where they abandoned many guns.

Short of Food.

The German troops had no more ammunition and their horses were dead beat. The Ninth Division of German Cavalry, especially, remained four days without any distribution of food or ammunition.

On our left wing, the Germans were driven back to the line: Soissons, Braine, Piesme, and Rheims.

A Further Retreat.

On our centre and right wing the Germans evacuated Vitry-le-Francois and the course of the River Saulx, as far as Pargny. In Argonne, the Fifth German Corps was driven northwards. The French troops are progressing slightly in Lorraine.

The seventh German army has evacuated Saint Die.

Belgian Activity.

The Belgians are acting vigorously against the Germans investing Antwerp.

The Servians have occupied Semlin.

FISH STORE FIRE.

Brigade Hard at Work for Two Hours.

At 4.30, this morning, a fire broke out at 358, Queen's Road Central, second floor, a three-storey building. The whole of the premises were occupied by the Kwan Yuen dry fish firm. The ground floor was used as a shop, and the first and second floors were used as stores and as sleeping accommodation for the employees. The fire originated in the second floor, which was occupied. The ground and first floors were damaged by water only.

The damage was estimated at \$10,000 which is covered by insurance at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the Po On, the Luen Tai and the Mita Bussan Kaisha for \$18,000. Mr. King, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Station Officer Lane attended with the fire brigade and were successful in keeping the fire to the floor in which it broke out. The work of the brigade was very strenuous and lasted until about six o'clock this morning. Nobody was reported as having been hurt or missing.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

We stated recently that the Hongkong Electric Company had succeeded in obtaining an advantageous site for their new generating station at North Point. We now understand that all formalities have been completed and that soundings are already being taken, with a view to inviting estimates for the contracts.

The site is next to the Govern-

ment reservation at North Point, and naturally a considerable amount will be spent on the work of reclamation. Balancing the original outlay, however, is the fact that the station, when built, will front straight on to the sea, so that the landing of coal and stores will be a simple and inexpensive matter. With the exception of that at Shanghai, the North Point station will be the only one of its kind in the Far East; and we understand that Mr. Graham, the manager of the Company, is about to proceed home to consult a first-class firm of engineers and to arrange about tenders for the necessary turbines, etc.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA."

The above-mentioned steamer having arrived from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after 22nd instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Hongkong, 15th September, 1914.

ENGINEER'S ACTION.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Strange Letter Read in Court.

This afternoon, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazleland, Mr. A. K. Venables, of Homeville, Wanchoi Road, sued Messrs. W. O. Jack and Co., Ltd., engineers, claiming \$280, damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from the defendants' employment as harbour engineer and workshop foreman. The claim further stated that the plaintiff was employed by the defendants on June 6, 1914, at a monthly salary of \$250 with an allowance of \$10, and that by a letter dated August 31, and handed to the plaintiff on September 1, the defendants dismissed the plaintiff from their employment without notice or payment in lieu of notice.

Mr. Denny, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended.

Mr. Denny said this was one of the cases which one was really at a loss to understand. The plaintiff was an engineer, holding a first-class certificate and had done so for ten years. On June 6 he was engaged by the Company and he entered into his duties on June 9 and was entirely satisfactory in those duties. On August 31 he received a letter which Mr. Denny did not think required any comment; it was inexact, he said.

The letter was as follows:—

Dear Sir,

We have called your attention several times during the past month to the desirability of your reporting yourself as willing to enrol as a Volunteer, Reservist or special constable. You have informed the writer that you have not done so, but applied for a post in the Naval Yard. On enquiry we find that if accepted you would have to take up that post at once, as there are no casual drills in that service. Under these conditions, we cannot continue to employ you in our Company as harbour engineer and have made arrangements to engage an engineer who is at present a Volunteer.

Your services will not be required after this date, as under the circumstances we consider no notice is required.

Mr. Denny continued that the plaintiff's solicitors wrote demanding a reason for their client's dismissal, but could get no answer at all. The position was this; they had a man discharged whom they knew was in the employ of the defendants and admittedly requiring one month's notice, getting no notice at all and no reason given. He submitted that it was for the defendants to go into the box and say for what reason they dismissed the plaintiff.

His Lordship did not agree. Mr. Denny:—I have never heard it held that I should have to prove a negative.

His Lordship:—You should put the plaintiff in the box.

Mr. Denny:—Why should I put the plaintiff in the box for the defendants' solicitor's amusement?

His Lordship said the plaintiff should go into the box.

Plaintiff, in the box, bore out his advocate's statement.

Mr. Russ:—I don't want to ask anything unpleasant, but I think that you would not do anything in the way of volunteering because I had

volunteered at the Naval Yard for active service if necessary.

You would not join the Volunteers here or the Reserves?—But I was already a volunteer at the Naval Yard.

But you would not?—I did not do so.

And he did ask you to?—Certainly he did, in fact he ordered me to.

And I suppose he is one of the general managers?—I believe he is the general manager.

There was some trouble about the volunteering; did you not have some unpleasantness at the Engineers' Institute?

His Lordship:—With whom?

Mr. Russ:—With various people.

Plaintiff:—A number of people have asked me on several occasions whether I would have been discharged because I would not join the Volunteers.

Mr. Russ:—To put it quite plainly, has not the fact that you have not volunteered made you rather unpopular?—I object to that question. I say that I have volunteered and I have a letter from Engineer Commander R. some to prove it.

Mr. Denny:—This has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Russ:—The effect of that is that you might be called out at a moment's notice.

Plaintiff:—Not more than the Volunteers or Reserves.

In answer to Mr. Russ' further questions, witness admitted that on one day when the Russian ships were in he received instructions to go on board. He pointed out that he could not speak Russian and was told that he would find officers on board who could speak French and English. He was busy during the morning fixing a Morse light on to one of Messrs. Jardine's boats and could not go then. At fifteen minutes some Russian officers came to the office about some fans, witness thought, but they could not make themselves understood until an interpreter had been obtained from the bank opposite. He did not go on board in the afternoon because he heard that Mr. Jack was going there. He did not know that Mr. Jack went on board because the plaintiff had omitted to do so.

Mr. Russ submitted that his client was entitled to discharge the plaintiff. It was admitted that Mr. Jack had ordered the plaintiff to go on board the Russian boat. Mr. Venables had said that he could not speak Russian and Mr. Jack had told him to do the best he could.

His Lordship:—You do not say that in your letter.

Mr. Russ:—We don't have to give reasons. It was clear that the plaintiff did not do what Mr. Jack wished him to do and that was sufficient to justify the dismissal. Mr. Russ then quoted outcries in support of his contention.

Mr. Denny, in reply, commented on the fact that the defence had called no evidence to contradict that of the plaintiff. Mr. Jack dare not go into the box. He refused to come there and refused to give any proper reason for dismissal; he knew he dare not come into the box. Whether it was financial incapacity to pay his wages, or petty spite he did not know, but he has never heard of such a case where an employer gave a very able servant notice and when asked for a reason refused to give it to him. He would very much like to have had Mr. Jack in the box to substantiate his suggestion, which was only a suggestion, put before his Lordship, except the suggestion that he had willfully disobeyed orders, that they did not think he was popular.

His Lordship found that the defendants were not justified in dismissing the plaintiff, and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

WAR ITEMS.

The following items are from the *Manchuria Daily News*.

Commandeering of Fodder. Tientsin, Sept. 1. A German cavalry corps, marching along the right bank of the Wuliang, commandeered a large quantity of fodder on Saturday and retreated to Liuchia.

The Germans are still receiving a fresh supply of provisions by rail.

Japan's War Appropriation. Tokyo, Sept. 1.

The Government has decided to present to the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet an appropriation of ¥53,000,000 for extraordinary war funds.

Narrow Escape of German Aeroplane.

A German aeroplane which took a reconnaissance flight over Kiaochau Bay was hotly pursued by a Japanese warship.

The aeroplane in its hurry to flee was clumsily manipulated and was about to fall headlong to the sea when it managed to recover its equilibrium and skimmed over the water into Lushan Bay.

Engagement of American Secret Service Men.

The Chinese authorities at Tientsin, with the desire to minimize misunderstandings of the foreigners as regards the maintenance of neutrality, have engaged the services of American secret service men.

The Kaiser's Decree to German Garrison. Tientsin, Sept. 2.

H. I. M. the Kaiser addressed a telegraphic mandate to Captain See Meyer-Waldeck (Governor of Kiaochau) on Monday, desiring him to hold Tientsin with all his might at least for half a year on pain of being deemed to a similar fate to Gen. Stoessel.

His Imperial Majesty gave it to be distinctly understood that his sense of pride would be much more severely injured to lose Tientsin than lay Berlin at the Russian feet.

Foremost Line of Japanese Squadron. Tokyo, Sept. 2.

The foremost line of the Japanese blockading squadron is within the enemy's visual range. On Sunday, a Japanese torpedo-destroyer near Hainan was shelled, but suffered no damage.

France and Russia will stand aloof.

According to intelligence reaching the French and Russian Embassies at Tokyo, both France and Russia decided not to participate in the attack on Tientsin.

Serious Split at Tientsin. Tientsin, Sept. 3.

Gov. Meyer-Waldeck, upon receipt of H. I. M. the Kaiser's decree to the Kiaochau Garrison, proceeded to the headquarters of the Third Marine Battalion in the Bismarck Barrack on Monday and conveyed the Imperial decree to the rank and file.

Lieut. Commander Weder, however, pointed out the folly of sacrificing all the Garrison for the hopeless task of defending Tientsin.

Commander Haas, in command of the Artillery Corps, severely upbraided the Lieut. Commander for his seeming cowardice. Hot words followed, and both came to blows. Commander Kessinger tried to act as peacemaker, but neither would be satisfied with slight short of a duel. The news of the fracas spread to the Illis Barracks, and eight officers in sympathy with the Lieut. Commander hurried to the scene and gave a good thrashing to Commander Haas.

The episode was whispered round all over the Fortress and had a demoralizing effect upon the men.

The Germans Hire Bandits. Sept. 3.

Rumours are abroad to the effect that the Germans at Tientsin have hired about 500 bandits at \$5.00 per capita per month.

Spies Disguised as Priests.

London, Aug. 1.

Five German spies, disguised as priests, were arrested at the Gare du Nord (railway station) amid the indignation of the crowd.

Prince Desroy, a former officer of the Guides, has also been arrested on a charge of espionage.

Explorer's Offer of Service. London, Aug. 5.

Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, who is about to start on his Antarctic expedition, has offered his services to the King.

His Majesty, however, expressed the desire that he would proceed on the expedition in spite of the outbreak of war.

The King then presented the explorer with a silken Union Jack.

French Statesmen-Soldiers. Paris, Aug. 9.

Many members of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as ex-Ministers, who had completed their term of service in the Army, have rejoined the forces, some as privates and others as officers and subalterns.

Those who have already handed in their names include MM. Gaillaux, ex-Minister for Marine; Klotz, ex-Minister for the Interior; Jean Bux, a leading Socialist Deputy; Lebrun, ex-Minister for the Colonies, and Coccoaldi.

The Franco-Italian League is organizing a Garibaldian Legion.

Wireless Plants Found in Belgium. Paris, Aug. 15.

The Brussels correspondent of *Le Temps* states that Germany, before transmitting the terms of the latest bribe to Belgium, attempted to persuade the United States Ambassador to convey them to the Belgian Government.

The Ambassador indignantly refused to do so.

The correspondent adds that wireless stations have been discovered all over Belgium. Many of them were ingeniously hidden. Many Germans who had been employed in Belgium as servants have been found guilty of espionage.

Women and old Men Defenders. Brussels, Aug. 11.

The story of a heroic fight, in which Belgian women and old men defended their country against the Germans, comes from Herstal, a town three miles north-east of Liege, where the national small arms factory is situated.

After the conscripts, who were all called up to assist in the defence of Liege, had left the town, only the women, children and old men were left.

They took charge of the factory, and, arming themselves with revolvers and other weapons, put up a heroic defence against several Uhlan patrols that attacked them.

The fighting lasted until the defenders ran out of ammunition, and then the townspeople barricaded themselves, and poured boiling water over the attackers.

This primitive defence sufficed to hold the factory, which is still unoccupied. The townspeople also shut themselves up in their houses, and successfully employed similar tactics.

Special Constables in England. London, Aug. 4.

Seven thousand men have been enrolled in England as special constables.

The Governor-General of Australia, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, has offered Bath House, Kirkcaldy, as a hospital for those wounded in the war.

Lady Illington has offered her London residence as a hospital to New Zealanders if required and has also stated her willingness to assist in hospital work in England.

The Prince of Wales' Fund now amounts to £250,000.

German Yacht Seized. London, Aug. 11.

The yacht *Germania*, belonging to the Krupp family, has been seized at Southampton.

The crew had previously gone to Germany.

There have been numerous arrests throughout the country of suspects who are believed to be acting in sympathy with the

Germans. Many of them, however, have been discharged, and among the latter is one man who was supposed to have poisoned a number of transport horses.

F.M.S. Contingent. Ipoh, Sept. 3.—Local efforts are being made to raise men for the front.

General Reade has been communicated with, and replied that he had sent out a circular with a view to finding out whether many were prepared to go.

He asks that a similar circular be sent out locally.

Malay States Guides. Ipoh, Sept. 2.—It is rumoured that the Malay States Guides have offered their services in the War and that they have been accepted. The Resident of Perak has received no confirmation of the statement.

German Steamer's Ventures. Amoy, August 12.—It took several dashes out of port by the German freighter *Andalusia*—dashes which ended each time in a rapid retreat—to convince her captain that capture was certain.

These ventures were turned to precipitate flight when a British torpedo boat did a dash or two on its own account. The freighter is now here indefinitely.

The U. S. Cruiser *Cincinnati* arrived on Thursday from Cheloo. She will remain until relieved. The only other topic of interest is the cost of living, foodstuffs having gone up 25 to 100 per cent, but it is expected that a sharp drop soon will come as British shipping is now resuming both the northern and southern routes.

Curious Austrian Announcement. London, August 24.—Following the Austrian defeat in Sarva, the Austrian Government has issued the curious announcement that it has been obliged to gather all its forces against Russia, and that therefore the attack against Serbia is henceforth to be regarded as a punitive expedition, not as definite war. This is regarded as meaning that Austria will abandon offensive action against the Serbs.

General Leman Captured. London, August 25.—A telegram from Aix-la-Chapelle says that General Leman (the brave Belgian Commander of the Liege Forts) was found among the ruins of a Liege fort, nearly suffocated. He was brought before General Emmich, who returned him his sword in recognition of his gallantry. General Leman and other Belgian Officers have been sent to Cologne.

Railway Stock for France. London, August 25.—The Belgian State Railways are sending 1,000 engines and the bulk of their rolling stock to France.

A Minor Naval Engagement. London, August 26.—A wireless operator on board H. M. light cruiser *Gloucester* (4,800 tons) describes the pursuit of the German warships *Goeben* (22,600 tons) and *Breslau* (4,600 tons). The *Gloucester* continued the chase for two days and nights. Her second shot took off half of the *Breslau's* foremost funnel. The next put her aft gun out of action. The *Breslau* fired thirty shots, but only two took effect, smashing two of the *Gloucester's* boats.

The Stewards of War. London, August 20.—It is said that the financial resources of Germany and Austria cannot last more than three months.

French Naval Victory Confirmed. London, August 18.—A message from Rome confirms the success of the French naval forces in the Adriatic, and states that, besides the cruiser *Zenta*, the French fleet has sunk a large Austrian armoured cruiser (the *Zrinyi*, built in 1911, of 20,000 tons) and three other ships of war.

Russian Generals Killed. The Russian generals, Lamsonoff, Martev and Pestich, have been killed on the frontier of East Prussia.

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" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 22	
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 33	
" do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lan	" 26	
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	" 12	
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set 12	
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 50	
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60	
" Head, — Ngau Tau	lb. 14	
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	" 22	
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 12	
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	" 12	
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 20	
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	lb. 13	
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	" 6	
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	set 12	
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	lb. 20	
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pai Kwat	" 26	
" Leg, — Yeung Poi	" 27	
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	" 27	
" Saddle, —	" 27	
Pigs' Chitlings, — Chu Chong	per set 24	
" Brains, — Chu No	lb. 14	
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	" 18	
" Fry, — Chu Chap	" 16	
" Head, — Chu Tau	each 12	
" Heart, — Chu Sam	" 18	
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	lb. 30	
" Liver, — Chu Koa	" 26	
Pork, Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	" 30	
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 20	
" Leg, — Chu Pei	" 20	
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	set 60	
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Chu Tau Keuk	each 8	
" Heart, — Yeung Sam	" 12	
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	lb. 27	
" Liver, — Yeung Kon	" 22	
Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Tai	" 22	
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	" 27	
" Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	" 19	
" Veal, — Ngau Tsui Yuk	" 20	
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POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb. 30	Cts.
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32	
Ducks, — Ap	" 24	
Doves, — Pan Kau	" 18	
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20	
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 30	
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 25	
" Goose, — Ngo	" 33	
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each 27	
" Hoibow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	lb. 60	
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Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 18	Cts.
Bream, — Pin Yu	" 20	
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Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 14	
Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	" 18	
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	" 15	
Dog Fish, — Tit To Sha	" 12	
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	" 13	
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	" 20	
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 32	
Frogs, — Tin Kai	" 35	
Garoupa, — Shek Pan	" 43	
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	" 23	
Herrings, — Tao Pak	" 28	
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	" 26	
Labrus, — Wong Ka Yu	" 20	
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 30	
Loobsters, — Lung Ha	" 20	
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 32	
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	" 20	
Mullet, — Chai Yu	" 24	
Oysters, — Shang Ho	" 12	
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 24	
Perch, — Fan Lo	" 18	
Pike, — Fa Pau Fong	" 14	
Plaice, — Pan Yu	" 28	
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 32	
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 40	
Prawns, — Ming Ha	" 12	
Ray, — Fai Pa Sha	" 18	
Rock Fish, — Shek Kiu Kung	" 12	
Roach, — Ohun Yu	" 8	
Shark, — Sha Yu	" 35	
Salmon, — Ma Yau	" 10	
Skate, — Po Yu	" 24	
Shrimps, — Ho	" 32	
Snapper, — Lap Yu	" 32	
Soles, — Tat Sha Yu	" 20	
Tench, — Wan Yu	" 20	
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	" 20	
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Keuk Yu	" 64	

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Hang Yau	lb. 30	Cts.
Apples (California), — Kam Shan, — Ling Kho	" 20	
" (Ohio), — Tin Chan, — Ping Kho	" 20	
" Small, — Hoi Tong	" 20	

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3	
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	" 3	
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lat	" 12	
Carambola, — Yeung To	" 12	
Coconuts, — Ye Tao	each 12	
Lemons, China, — Ling Mung	lb. 6	
" America, — Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 8	
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30	
" Fresh,	" 30	
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb. 6	
" Sweet	" 12	
Pears, (American), — San Shoot Lay	" 12	
" (Canton), — Cookin, — Sha Li	" 10	
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	" 12	
Perseimons Large, — Hung Tsz	" 12	
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pun Ti Po Lo	each 14	
" 2nd, — Chung-shang Po Lo	" 10	
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	lb. 3	
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	" 12	
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each 14	
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	" 12	
Walnuts, — Hop To	lb. 12	
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	" 12	
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Cheuk	lb	—
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Sprout,—Ah Choi		8
Long,—Tau Kok		10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa		8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa		8
Red,—Hung Ke		6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai		10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai		14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	lb.	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai		12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu		30
Red,—Hung Fa Chiu		18
Green,—Ching Lap Chiu		12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Lin		10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb	8
Ginger, young,—San Tse Keung		8
old,—Lo Keung		8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan		15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai		1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai		8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Oho Ko		35
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—
Okraes,—	lb	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau		8
Green,—Shang Chong		6
Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau		6
Parley,—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	—
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu		3
Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai		—
Japan,—Yut Fan Shu Tsai		3
American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai		8
Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai		—
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa		3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai		5
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong		12
Sage,—Tse So		—
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau		8
Spinach,—Yin Tsai		5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke		8
Taro,—Wu Tau		6
Turnips: Puntí, (Long),—Lo Pak		5
English,—Yeung Lo Pak		—
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit		4
(American),—Kau		—
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsai		15
Lily root,—Lin Ng		6
Yams,—Ts Shu		6
English,—Yeung Kan Choi		—

DIARY OF WAR.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 69½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Czestkova and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostok; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet orders for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War

declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigsluise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000.

August 7.—German Cavalry Division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 10.—Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Siering, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haslen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Olroy. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budus, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of

a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bag and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$27,000. Germans occupy Lunenburg. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges

and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from month of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destroyers in Louvain arouse intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over

Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 38; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting

British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of

service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomaszovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37½ miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate Cracow. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 439,000 men enlist, irrespective of Territorials.

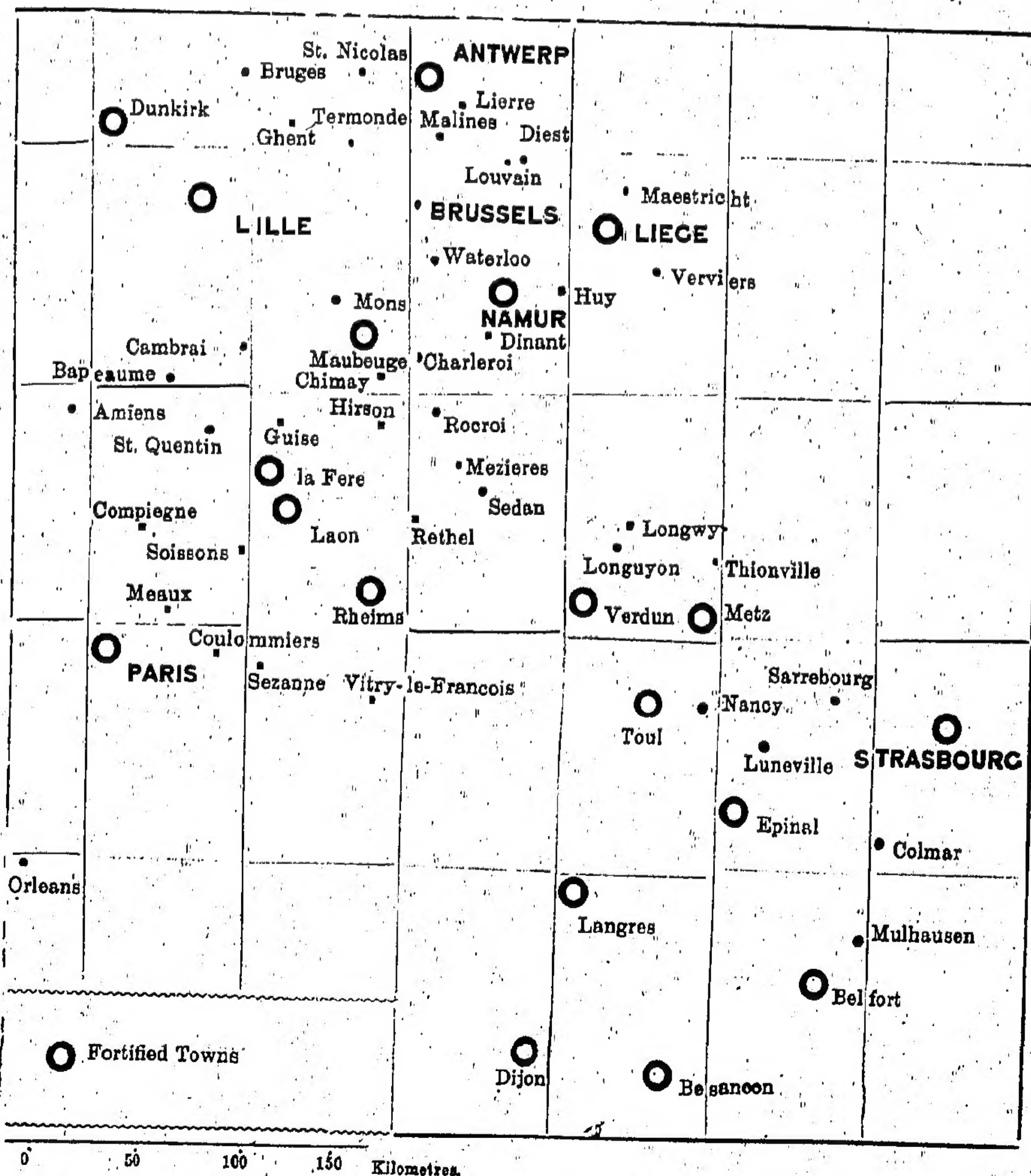
Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them, German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunenburg. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the Germans have begun a general retreat all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies, and that the Belgians have cut the German Army in two between Louvain and Brussels.

RAWANG COAL.

The first annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Malayan Collieries, Ltd., was held on the 22nd ult. at the registered offices of the Company, Loke Yew Buildings, Kuala Lumpur, Mr. J. A. Russell (the Chairman) presiding. The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—From the Directors and the mine manager's Reports before you, you will have learned briefly what we have done up to the 30th June, and the position of the mine at that date, and I should like now, after this further six months, emphatically to confirm what I said at the Statutory Meeting of this Company; that is, that everything that has so far transpired in the development of your property has but tended to confirm the statements made in the prospectus. The prospectus was at the time described, perhaps cynically so, as "an extremely glowing one;" the year's working has proved the potentialities and prospects of what is popularly known as the Rawang Coalfields to be equally "glowing." Our coal in fact is all that was claimed for it, while the Main Seam, which is the seam we are now developing, would, so far as we have opened it up, appear to be with regard to freedom from shale bands even better than was anticipated. The coal is perhaps harder in texture than was thought, but despite this extra hardness it is not believed that the working costs per ton as estimated in the prospectus will be exceeded. We are ourselves already in a position to turn out a certain amount of coal, and have had numbers of inquiries for consignments of it, we presume for trial, from the local shipping interests, engineering firms, mines and others; but until the Railway is through we can supply nothing. We are, however, using our coal for our own plant and with great success. The Chinese engine-drivers upon the Coalfield, who have previously worked on mines using Indian fuel, tell us that they can obtain from our Rawang coal more satisfactory results than they could formerly get from Indian stuff, and this I tell you for what it is worth. We wish, however, to be perfectly frank with our shareholders, and I must also warn you that on certain points, such as instance as the coal's storage qualities, we have not yet had sufficient experience to guide us in arriving at a definite conclusion; but I can and do say that indications on all those points are on the whole favourable, and that none of them are of sufficient importance to outweigh the many good qualities of the fuel. The majority of our permanent plant has now arrived, or should be arriving in a day or two at Port Swettenham. That which has already arrived is in the process of being carted from Rawang to the Coalfield, where foundations to receive it are in the course of construction. With regard to the system of working I should like to assure you that your Directors have gone very thoroughly into the question and have only adopted the system which they have done after full consideration of many other methods. The Government have promised that their Railway Line shall be ready for the transportation of our coal by the end of this year. There is at present pending between the Government and ourselves a question as to who shall pay for the cost of the marshalling sidings; but the Chief Secretary has verbally assured us that any delay in coming to a decision upon this matter will not affect the actual time of completion. We shall require for use on the mine a considerable number of bricks, and having very excellent clay and abundant fuel we have found it cheaper to erect a kiln and make our own bricks than to purchase these bricks in Kuala Lumpur and cart them to the Coalfield. The Acting Chief Resident Engineer for Construction has informed us that if our bricks are of good quality, and we can deliver them on the line, he is prepared to take a considerable number from us, while when the line is open we hope to place them on the Kuala Lumpur market. By carefully arranging our finances I am now able to announce to you at this meeting that we shall be prepared

SERIOUS RISING IN CHEKIANG:

SUN YAT-SEN'S BANNER.

7,000 Men in Arms.

Wenhaw, Sept. 2. There have been reports for many days of a serious rising in the Magistrate of Hsienchuen, in the Taichow prefecture, but it was only yesterday that reliable information came to hand from the district, which lies four days' journey north of Wenhaw. On the 7th and 8th of last month, at the instigation of a robber chief, named Tai, a band, or rather an army of 7,000 men assembled, and raised the revolutionary banner in the name of Sun Yat-sen. They were able to present a formidable front as they had 300 breech-loaders and 3,000 muzzle-loading guns. A military force was sent out against them, but suffered defeat: a general, two captains, a minor military official and eighty soldiers being killed. Encouraged by their success, they marched on the city of Hsienchuen. The defensive forces only numbered 100 soldiers and 400 of the train-bands. For two days and nights the revolutionary banditti force endeavoured to take the city, but were repulsed. They then scattered, many returning to their farms, and the robber element splitting up in marauding bands.

Some of these latter have made excursions into the Wenhaw Prefecture, and have levied toll in cash and food upon many villages and towns. The atrocities perpetrated in some instances are beyond description. An appeal was sent for aid from Wenhaw, and a body of troops has been despatched to the district of Inner Szech'uan; the latest news being that the Hsienchuen men have been driven back, but that they are taking revenge upon all Wenhawese living in the Hsienchuen country.

It is believed that the name of Sun Yat-sen was used only to cover the movements and actions of the robber class, which are a constant menace to the peace of the district.

Rain, the War and Trade. The much longed for rain has come at last. During the last twenty-four hours over four inches of rain have fallen. During the whole of August, the total rainfall was only a little over two inches. The people are rejoicing; for they now hope that a moderate crop of rice will result. Prior to the rain, rice had considerably increased in price, and potatoes had doubled in cost.

War news is eagerly read by the people, the three local Chinese newspapers daily supplying fairly accurate reports, as far as they can be obtained. The only scare news they have published thus far is that over 1,000 Chinese are returning from England on account of the war.

Trade, in common with other places, is still suffering. The Customs revenue of Wenhaw for the month will probably not exceed the salaries of the staff.

N. O. Daily News. to receive the call in two instalments of fifty cents each: the first instalment to be paid on or before the 10th September, and the second on or before the 10th November. Shareholders' Certificates will not be endorsed as having had the call paid until both instalments have been paid in full, and I would earnestly ask such shareholders as can do so to pay the whole of their call straightaway. But in justice to those shareholders who do pay, the Company cannot afford to be lenient to those who don't, and I must therefore also warn you that if by the dates I have mentioned the instalments of call upon any shares remain unpaid, steps will be taken under sections 21 and 22 of the Company's Articles of Association to forfeit such shares.

SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping, dues, and charges.

A. BUNE

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies' and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong & Canton & Macao Steamship Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Holhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 16th Sept. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAI-MUN, 16th Sept. 9 a.m.

Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 16th Sept. 11 a.m.

Saigon—Per TUNGSHING, 16th Sept. noon.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 16th Sept. noon.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria & Tacoma (Europe via Siberia)—Per MEXICO, 16th Sept. 2 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st Sept.)

Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya—Per TUBODAS, 16th Sept. 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 17th Sept.

Holhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 17th Sept. 9 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per NINGPO, 17th Sept. 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via S. Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per MONGOLIA, 17th Sept. 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st Sept.)

Shanghai & N. China—Per NINGPO, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 18th Sept.

Haiphong & Pakhoi—Per HANOI, 18th Sept. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAI-YANG, 18th Sept. 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 19th Sept.

Amoy—Per TAI-SANG, 19th Sept. 9 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per KUMSANG, 19th Sept. 1 p.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per NAMSANG, 19th Sept. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 19th Sept. 1 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Tientsin & Per KUEI-CHOW, 19th Sept. 3 a.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOW, 19th Sept. 4 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAITAN, 22nd Sept. 10 a.m.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept. 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 22nd Sept. 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria B.O. & Seattle, (Europe via Siberia)—Per AWA MARU, 22nd Sept. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.

Straits & Ceylon—Per KASHIMA M., 23rd Sept. 9 a.m.

SUNDAY, 27th Sept.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per HUI-CHOW, 27th Sept. 3 p.m.

TUESDAY 29th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAI-SANG, 29th Sept. 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAI-SANG, 30th Sept. 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Penang Manu, Jap. s.s. 3,375, S. Murakami, 15th inst.—Singapore, 8th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Perseus, Br. s.s. 6,728, D. Robertson, 15th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Asamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,050, Kikuchi, 1st inst.—Milke, 8th inst. Coal—M. B. K.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,311, T. Hori, 14th inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 14th inst.—Wei-hai-wei, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Halmu, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 15th inst.—Swatow, 14th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Tibodas, Dut. s.s. 3,300, E. H. Kroes, 14th inst.—Yokohama, 7th inst. Coal & Gen.—Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,221, Benson, 15th inst.—Shanghai, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Arabien, Danish s.s. 3,004, Taft, 14th inst.—Antwerp, 3rd ult. Gen.—M. & Co.

Yuen-sang, Br. s.s. 1,125, G. H. Tough, 15th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

E. of India, Br. s.s. 5,040, A. J. Hailey, 15th inst.—Vancouver, Gen.—C. P. R.

DEPARTED.

September 14:

Yochow for Canton

Jaya Maru for Kobe

Daito Maru for Shanghai

Takung for Shanghai

Ursan Maru for Shanghai

Sigan for Shanghai

Changva for K. O. Wan

Eiger for Canton

Eastern for Kobe via Kobe

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 15.

Arabien for Yokohama via Shanghai

Taming for Holo via Manila

Daigi Maru for Tamsui via Swatow

Kashang for Shanghai via Ningpo

Cheongshing for Tientsin

Chiyuen for Shanghai

Chingchow for Kwangyen

Kueichow for Canton

Anhui for Shanghai

Liangchow for Canton

Perseus for London via Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Perseus from Shanghai etc.—Mr & Mrs Ellis, Mr & Mrs Dobble, Henderson.

Per Awa Maru from Shanghai—Mrs F. H. Jennings, Messrs Merriman, E. H. Changnon, Lee Kanren, Z. Nishida, E. J. Harren, Chura, Spear, K. Saito, T. T. Chun, S. Turmphe, A. O. Perella.

Per s.s. Kueichow from Chefoo etc.—Mr H. R. Phillips, Mrs Sylvester, Mrs Colyer.

Per s.s. Yuen-sang from Manila—Mr Kirkwood.

Per E. of India from Vancouver etc.—Lt. Col. Barden, Holloway, W. Brown, Mr & Mrs Leebire, Capt White, Rev & Mrs Campbell, Miss Anderson, Macanbey, Ben. Mrs & Miss Greene, Shaw, Miss Coffee, Dr Wong, Bady.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China: Achilles, Brastis, Chatter, F. Bulow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal: Miyasaki Maru, Aomori, Rick-tore, Helgoland, Doucillon, Keemp.

TIDE TABLE.

14th Sept. to 20th Sept., 1914.

Day of week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		Mean Time	Height	Mean Time	Height
Mon	14	No infor	6.4	0 13 0	(W)
Tues	15	No infor	5 H.	0 10 0	(W)
Wed	16	No infor	5 H.	0 10 0	(W)
Thur	17	8 12 0	4.5	0 13 0	(W)
Fri	18	7 34 0	4.5	0 6 0	(W)
Sat	19	8 34 0	4.5	0 39 0	(W)
Sun	20	9 4 0	4.5	0 21 0	(W)
		9 17 0	5.7	0 19 0	(W)
		9 32 0	6.3	0 42 0	(W)

m morning. a afternoon.

m morning. n afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 10.50—Pressure has increased slightly over south-western districts.

The trough over the China Sea has partially filled up.

No returns from Japanese stations.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate to light; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

15th Sept. a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
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Wanchow	7a	29.87	69	85	sw	4 c
Nemuro	6a					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Kyushu						
Yokohama						
Manila						
Shanghai						
Amoy						
Singapore						
Penang						
Calcutta						
Bombay						
Madras						
Colombo						
Brussels						
London						
Paris						
Antwerp						
Amsterdam						
Rotterdam						
Brussels						
London						
Paris						
Antwerp						
Amsterdam						
Rotterdam						

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 15.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.88	29.89
Temperature	77	77	82
Humidity	60	60	74
Wind Direction	NE	NNE	E
Force	4	3	4
Wet-bulb	68	68	74
Rain	0	0	0
Highest open air temperature on the 15th	82		
Lowest	68		

H.K. Observatory, 14th September.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. GLENLOGAN left London on Thursday the 10th ult. and is due here on or about Monday, 21st inst.

The s.s. CITY OF BRISTOL left New York on Monday the 10th ult. and is due here on or about Friday, 25th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA left Singapore for this Port on the 14th inst. and is due here on the 24th inst. at about 11 p.m.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remark
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Candia Capt. R. E. Peel.	About 21st Sept.	Freight
EBAY, via Straits and Colombo	Nubia Capt. F. J. Fox	About 22nd Sept.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	About 24th Sept.	Freight & Passage
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Salsette Capt. A. F. Vine R.N.R.	noon 26th Sept.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Port Said, & Marseilles	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	About 14th Oct.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice. All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, E. A. Hewitt, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th Sept., 1914.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

For Steamers To sail

MARSEILLE via PORTS { Polynesian { TUESDAY, 29th Sept. at 1 p.m.

[ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.]

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

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